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1776--JULY 4---1872

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Journal of the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Declaration.

The "Old Liberty Bell."

&c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1776.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their farther consideration the declaration, and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report,

The declaration being read, was agreed to as follows:

A DECLARATION by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved the representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercises; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage the migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in the time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil powers.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the country.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant; is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of a common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance of the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was by order of Congress engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

N. Hampshire,	JOSIAH BARTLETT, WILLIAM WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.
Mass. Bay	SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ELDRIDGE GERRY.
R. Island, &c.,	STEPHEN HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.
Connecticut,	ROGER SHERMAN, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, OLIVER WALCOTT.
New York,	WILLIAM FLOYD, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, FRANCIS LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.
New Jersey.	RICHARD STOCKTON, JOHN WITHERLPOON, FRANCIS HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRAHAM CLARK.
Pennsylvania.	ROBERT MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEORGE CLYMER, JAMES SMITH, GEORGE TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEORGE ROSS,
Delaware.	CÆSAR RODNEY, GEORGE READ,
Maryland.	SAMUEL CHASE, WILLIAM PACA, THOMAS STONE, CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
Virginia,	GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, THOMAS NELSON, JR., FR'CIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON,
North Carolina	WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN,
South Carolina,	EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOMAS HEYWARD, JR., THOMAS LYNCH, JR., ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
Georgia,	BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEORGE WALTON,

Resolved, That copies of the declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris and Mr. Hewes determine the hire of Mr. Walker's vessel, which was employed by commodore Hopkins in the service of the continent.

A letter of the 3d from general Washington was laid before Congress and read.

Resolved, That the delegates of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, be a committee to confer with the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, and the committee of inspection and observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the field officers of the battalions of the said city and liberties, on the best means of defending the colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and that they be impowered to send expresses where necessary.

That the secret committee be instructed to order the flints belonging to the continent, and now at Rhode Island, to be sent to the general at New York.

Resolved, That Mr. Wisner be impowered to send a man, at the public expense, to Orange county for a sample of flint-stone.

The Congress proceeded to the appointment of two commissioners for Indian affairs, in the middle department; and the ballots being taken,

Jasper Yates and John Montgomery, Esqrs. were elected.

Ordered, That Dr. Franklin and Mr. Wilson inform the above named gentlemen of their appointment, and desire them to attend the treaty with the Indians at Pittsburgh on the day appointed; and also to appoint some persons to procure goods necessary for the Indians.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for filling up the vacancies in the committee for Indian affairs.

Resolved, That the president be impowered to employ another private secretary.

Resolved, That the board of war be impowered to employ such a number of persons as they shall find necessary to manufacture flints for the continent: and for this purpose to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions, and councils or committees of safety of the United American States, or committees of inspection of the counties and towns thereunto belonging, for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufactory aforesaid, and of the places, in their respective States, where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same.

Resolved, That an order for 3 dollars and fifty-four ninetieths be drawn on the treasurers in favor of the express who brought the dispatches from Trenton.

Resolved, That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to prepare a device for a seal for the United States of America.

Resolved, That the secret committee be directed to sell 25lb. of powder to John Garrison, of North Carolina.

Adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow.

THE SIGNERS IN RHYME.

BY REV. J. H. DUBBS.

It will not be denied that the men, who on the Fourth of July, 1776, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in behalf of our national liberty deserve the most profound reverence from every American citizen. The writer having frequently experienced the advantage of verse as an aid to the memory, has attempted the task of metrically arranging the names of the signers according to the colonies from which they were delegated, in the hope that his rhymes will assist the youthful learner in remembering the names of these Fathers of American Independence.

The Massachusetts delegation
That signed our glorious Declaration,
Were Hancock, Jerry, Robert Paine,
The great John Adams, and again
Another Adams, Samuel by name.

New Hampshire, called "the Granite State,"
Sent Whipple, Bartlett, Thornton, great
Alike in counsel and debate.

Rhode Island's delegates, we see,
Were Stephen Hopkins and Ellery.

Connecticut, excelled by none,
Sent Roger Sherman, her noblest son,
With Wolcott, Williams, and Huntington.

New York as delegates employed
Lewis Morris and William Floyd,
With Francis Lewis and Livingston,
Who died before the war was done.

New Jersey to the Congress sent
Her honored college president,
John Witherspoon; with Stockton, Clark,
Hart, Hopkinson—all men of mark.

Though Pennsylvania need not blush
For Morris, Morton, Wilson, Rush,
And though mos men might seem as dross
To Clymer, Taylor, Smith, and Ross;
To Franklin each his tribute brings,
Who neither lightnings feared, nor kings.

The men from Delaware—indeed
As true as steel, in utmost need—
Were Rodney, with Mackean and Read.

"My Maryland" is proud to own
Her Carroll, Paca, Chase, and Stone.

On old Virginia's roll, we see
The gifted Richard Henry Lee;
And, just as earnest to be free,
His brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee;
And Wythe and Nelson, patriots true,
With Harrison and Braxton, too;
But, of them all, there was not one
As great as Thomas Jefferson.

North Carolina's chosen men,
We know, were Hooper, Hewes, and Penn;

And South Carolina's vote was won
By Heyward, Lynch, and Middleton.

From Georgia came Gwinnett, and Hall,
And Walton, too the last of all—
Who signed our precious Declaration—
The pride and glory of the nation.

THE "OLD LIBERTY BELL."

A correspondent suggests the publication of an account of the old "Liberty Bell," now in Independence Hall, and in conformity to his request, the following extract from "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," is furnished to-day:

"The fact concerning the bell first set up in the steeple (if we regard its after history) has something peculiar. It was of itself not a little singular that the bell, when first set up, should in its colonial character have been inscribed as its motto—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof!" But it is still strange and deserves to be often remembered, that it was the first in Philadelphia, and from the situation of Congress, then legislating beneath its peals, it was also the first in the United States to proclaim, by ringing the news of "the Declaration of Independence!" The coincidents are certainly peculiar, and could be amplified by a poetic imagination into many singular relations!

"This bell was imported from England in 1752 for the State House, but having met with some accident in the trial-ringing after it was landed, it lost its tones received in the Fatherland and had to be conformed to ours by a recasting! This was done under the direction of Isaac Norris, Esq., the then Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, and to him we are probably indebted for the remarkable motto so indicative of its future use, That it was adopted from Scripture (Lev. xxv. 10) may to many be still more impressive, as being also the voice of God, of that Great Arbiter, by whose signal providence we afterwards attained to that "liberty" and self-government which bids fair to emancipate our whole continent, and in time to influence and meliorate the condition of the subjects of arbitrary government throughout the civilized world. * * * * * * *

"It was stated in the letters of Isaac Norris that the bell got cracked by a stroke of the clapper when hung up to try the sound. Pass & Stow undertook to recast it, and on this circumstance Mr. Morris remarks: "They have made a good bell, which pleased me much that we should venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell, for aught I know in English America—surpassing too, he says, the imported one, which was too high and brittle [sufficiently emblematic]. The weight was 2,080 lbs."

At the time the British were expected to occupy Philadelphia in 1777, the bell, with others was taken from the city to preserve them from the enemy. At a former period, say in 1774, the base of the wood-work of the steeple was found in a state of decay, and it was deemed advisable to take it down, leaving only a small belfry to cover the bell for the use of the town clock. If so continued until public feeling being much in favor of returning the venerated building to its former character (as seen when it became the Hall of Independence), a new steeple was again erected as much like the former as circumstances would admit.

THE REVOLUTIONARY NAVY.

The War of the Revolution was begun without a single armed vessel. The first in the service were fitted out by Rhode Island in 1775, which were two schooners for the defence of the coasting trade. That State was also the first to recommend to Congress the formation of a naval force, and in December, 1775, Congress commissioned thirteen vessels as a commencement of the navy. In the spring of 1776 Massachusetts fitted out several armed vessels, the flag of which was white, with a figure of a pine or liberty tree, with the motto, "We appeal to Heaven." The first naval battle took place about three weeks after the battle of Lexington, a Captain Wheaton being said to have caused the striking of the first British flag on the ocean. No Congressional laws had been passed for the creation of the navy, and when General Washington undertook to get up and send to sea an expedition of six vessels, he was obliged to address them as "part of the army."

The earliest frigate from Philadelphia, the Alfred, Captain Hopkins, of which Paul Jones was lieutenant, displayed a flag of thirteen stripes of red and blue, with a rattlesnake in a running attitude, mouth open and stiug projected, with the motto, "Dont tread on me." This same flag was borne by the Alliance frigate, under command of Paul Jones, when she dashed through a British fleet of twenty-one sail of war vessels in the North Sea, receiving their fire, and making her escape.

The London *Morning Chronicle* of 25th July, 1776, "commends the device of the rattlesnake, and regards it as peculiarly appropriate to our American position and character."

The officers of the first navy were in many respects different from the present. In their dress there was but little show or grandeur. They wore small cocked hats; without lace; hair powdered and curled; coats with ample skirts and foul-anchored buttons; small clothes, hose, and shoes. Their dignity and sternness, when they aimed at any, was not before their countrymen, but before the enemy. They had not been bred originally for drawing-room and courtly display; but they had no deficiency in polished circles when called to the exercise of their rules and usages.

LORD AND GENERAL HOWE'S APPEAL TO THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

By Richard, Viscount Howe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esq., General of his Majesty's forces in America, the King's Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies and plantations in North America, etc., etc., etc.

A DECLARATION.

Although the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independence, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects upon the means of restoring the public tranquility and establishing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the British Empire.

The King being most graciously disposed to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of his Colonies, and to concur in the revisal of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition and expectations, and to judge for themselves whether it be more consistent with their honor and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties upon the true principles of the Constitution.

Given at New York the nineteenth day of September, 1776.

HOWE.
W. HOWE.

By command of their Excellencies,
HEN STRACHY,

THE DAISY'S FIRST WINTER

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Somewhere in a garden on this earth, which the dear Lord has planted with many flowers of gladness, grew a fresh, bright little daisy.

The first this little daisy knew, she found herself growing in green pastures and beside the still waters where the Heavenly Shepherd was leading His sheep. And very beautiful did life look to her as her bright little eyes, with their crimson lashes, opened and looked down into the deep crystal waters of the brook below, where the sunshine made every hour more sparkles, more rings of light, and more brilliant glances and changes of color, than all the changes in the world could imitate. She knew intimately all the yellow birds, and meadow-larks and bobolinks, and black-birds, that sang, piped, whistled, or chattered among the bushes and trees in the pasture, and she was a prime favorite with them all. The fish that darted to and fro in the waters seemed like so many living gems, and their silent motions, as they glided hither and thither, were full of beauty, and told as plainly of happiness as if they could speak. Multitudes of beautiful flowers grew up in the water, or on the moist edges of the brook. . . . They did not all blossom at once, but had their graceful changes; but there was always a pleasant flutter of expectation among them—either a sending forth of leaves, or a making of buds, or a bursting out into blossoms; and when the blossoms passed away, there was a thoughtful, careful maturing of seeds, all packed away so snugly in their little coffers and caskets of seed pods, which were of every quaint and dainty shape that ever could be fancied for a lady's jewel-box. Overhead there grew a wide spreading apple-tree, which in the month of June became a gigantic bouquet, holding up to the sun a million silvery opening flowers, and a million pink-tipped buds; and the little winds would come to play in its branches, and take the pink shells of the blossoms for their tiny air-boats, in which they would go floating round among the flowers, or sail on voyages of discovery down the stream; and when the time of its blossom was gone, the bountiful tree from year to year had matured fruits of golden ripeness which cheered the hearts of men.

Little Daisy's life was only one varied delight from day to day. She had a hundred playmates among the light-winged winds, that came to her every hour to tell her what was going on all over the green pasture, and to bring her sweet perfumed messages from violets and anemones of even the more distant regions.

There was not a ring of sunlight that danced in the golden network at the bottom of the brook that did not bring a thrill of gladness to her heart; not a tiny fish glided in his crystal paths, or played and frolicked under the water-lily shadows, that was not a well-known friend of hers, and whose pleasures she did not share. At night she held conferences with the dew-drops that stepped about among the flowers in their bright pearl slippers, and washed their leaves and faces before they went so rest. Nice little nurses and dressing-maids these dews! and they kept tender guard all night over the flowers, watching and blinking wakefully to see that all was safe, but when the sun arose, each of them spread a pair of little rainbow wings and was gone.

To be sure, there were some reverses in her lot. Sometimes a great surly, ill-looking cloud would appear in the sky, like a cross schoolmaster, and sweep up all the sunbeams, and call in a gruff voice to the little winds, her playfellows, to come away from their nonsense; and then he would send a great strong wind down on them, all with a frightful noise and roar, and sweep all the little flowers flat to the earth; and there would be a great rush and pattering of rain-drops, and bellowing of thunders, and sharp-forked lightnings would quiver through the air as if the green pastures certainly were to be torn to pieces; but in about half an hour it would be all over—the sunbeams would dance out from their hiding-places, just as good as if nothing had happened, and the little winds would come laughing back, and each little flower would lift itself up, and the winds would help them to shake off the wet and plume themselves as jauntily as if nothing had gone amiss. Daisy had the greatest pride and joy in her own pink blossoms, of which there seemed to be an inexhausible store; for, as fast as one dropped its leaves, another was ready to open its eyes, and there were buds of every size, waiting still to come on, even down to little green cushions of buds that lay hidden away in the middle of the leaves down close to the root. "How favored I am!" said Daisy; "I never stop blossoming. The anemones and the liverworth and the blood-root have their time, but then they stop and have only leaves, while I go on blooming perpetually; how nice it is to be made as I am."

"But you must remember," said a great, rough Burdock to her—"you must remember that your winter must come at last, when all this fine blossoming will have to be done with."

"What do you mean?" said Daisy in a tone of pride, eying her rough neighbor with a glance of disgust. "You are a rough ugly old thing, and that's why you are cross. Pretty people like me can afford to be good-natured."

"Ah, well," said Dame Durdock, "You'll see. It's a pretty thing if a young chit just out from seed this year should be impertinent to me, who have seen twenty winters—yes, and been through them well' too!"

"Tell me, Bobolink," said Daisy, "is there any truth in what this horrid Burdock has been saying? What does she mean by winter?

I don't know—not I," said Bobolink, as he turned a dozen somersets in the air, and then perched himself airily on a thistle-head, singing—

"I don't know, and I don't care;
It's mighty pleasant to fly up there,
And it's mighty pleasant to light down here,
And all I know is chip, chip, cheer."

"Say Humming-Bird do you know anything about winter?"

"Winter? I never saw one," said Humming-Bird; "we have wings, and follow summer round the world, and where she is, there we go."

"Meadow-Lark, Meadow-Lark, have you ever heard of winter?" said Daisy.

Meadow-Lark was sure he never remembered one. "What is winter?" he said, looking confused.

"Butterfly, Butterfly," said Daisy, "come, tell me, will there be winter, and what is winter?"

But the Butterfly laughed, and danced up and down, and said, "What is Daisy talking about? I never heard of winter. Winter? ha! ha! What is it?"

"Then it's only one of Burdock's spiteful sayings," said Daisy. "Just because she isn't pretty, she wants to spoil my pleasure, too. Say, dear lovely tree that shades me so sweetly, is there such a thing as winter?"

And the tree said, with a sigh through its leaves, "Yes, daughter, there will be winter; but fear not, for the Good Shepherd makes both summer and winter, and each is good in its time. Enjoy thy summer and fear not."

The months rolled by. The violets had long ago stopped blooming, their leaves were turning yellow, but they had beautiful seed-caskets, full of rows of little pearls, which next year should come up in blue violets. The dog-toothed violet and eye-bright had gone under the ground, so that no more was seen of them, and Daisy wondered whither they could be gone. But she had new acquaintances far more brilliant; and she forgot the others. The brook-side seemed all on fire with golden-red, and the bright yellow was relieved by the rich purple tints of the asters, while the blue-fringed gentian held up its cups, that seemed as if they might have been cut out of the sky—and still Daisy had abundance of leaves and blossoms, and felt strong and well at the root. Then the apple-tree cast down to the ground its fragrant burden of golden apples, and men came and carried them away.

By and by there came keen, cutting winds, and driving storms of sleet and hail; and then at night it would be so cold, so cold! and one after another the leaves and flowers fell stiff and frozen, and grew black, and turned to decay. The leaves loosened and fell from the apple tree, and sailed away by thousands down the brook; the butterflies lay dead with the flowers' but all the birds had gone singing away to the sunny South, following the summer into other lands.

"Tell me dear tree," said Daisy, "is this winter that is coming?"

"It is winter, darling," said the tree; "but fear not. The Good Shepherd makes winter as well as summer."

"I still hold my blossoms," said Daisy—for Daisy was a hardy little thing.

But the frosts come harder and harder every night, and first they froze her blossoms, and then they froze her leaves, and finally all, all were gone—there was nothing left but the poor little root with the folded leaves of the future held in its bosom.

"Ah, dear tree!" said Daisy, "is not this dreadful?"

"Be patient, darling," said the tree. "I have seen many, many winters, but the Good Shepherd loses never a seed, never a root, never a flower: they will all come again."

By and by came colder days and colder, and the brook froze to its little heart and stopped; and then there came bitter, driving storms, and the snow lay wreathed over Daisy's head; but still from the bare branches of the apple-tree came a voice of cheer. "Courage, darling and patience! Not a flower shall be lost: winter is only for a season."

"It is so dreary!" murmured Daisy, deep in her bosom.

"It will be short; the spring will come again," said the tree.

And at last the spring did come; and the snow melted and ran away down the brook, and the sun shone out warm, and fresh green leaves jumped and sprang out of every dry twig of the apple-tree. And one bright, rejoicing day, little Daisy opened her eyes, and lo! there were all her friends once more—there were the eye-brights and the violets and the anemones and liverworth—only ever so many more of them than there were last year, because each little pearl of a seed had been nursed and moistened by the snows of winter, and had come up as a little plant to have its own flowers. The birds all came back, and began building their nests, and everything was brighter and fairer than before; and Daisy felt strong at heart, because she had been through a winter, and learned not to fear it. She looked up into the apple-tree, "Will there be more winters, dear tree?" she said

"Darling, there will; but fear not. Enjoy the present hour, and leave future winters to Him who makes them. Thou hast come through these sad hours, because the Shepherd remembered thee. He loseth never a flower out of His pasture, but calleth them all by name, and the snow will never drive so cold, or the wind beat so hard, as to hurt one of His flowers. And look! of all the flowers of last year, what one is melted away in the snow, or forgotten in the number of green things? Every blade of grass is counted, and puts up its little head in the right time; so never fear, Daisy, for thou shalt blossom stronger and brighter for the winter."

"But why must there be winter?" said Daisy.

"I never ask why," said the tree. "My business is to blossom and bear apples. Summer comes, and I am joyful; winter comes, and I am patient But, darling, there is another garden where thou and I shall be transplanted one day, where there shall be winter no more. There is coming a new earth, and not one flower or leaf of these green pastures shall be wanting there, but come as surely as last year's flowers came this spring!"

LITTLE BOY—"I don't like you, Mr. Brown; my mamma says you are a regular sneak." Mamma—"Good gracious, James what can induce you to tell such a story'? I confess to saying. 'What a pity such a noble-hearted man as Mr. Brown has turned out such a regular cynic.'"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

ADDITION, division and silence is for the due bill candidate for Governor.

THE Quakers, although not weighty in numbers, are almost to a man for BUCKALEW.

A TELEGRAM from the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER informs us that the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, has been appointed Chairman of the State Committee. An excellent selection.

EVANS stole $200,000 from the State, as its agent.—*Commercial.*

AND HARTRANFT, the Radical candidate for Governor, got part of it, which he did not pay back until the defalcation was made public.

ONE of the arguments used by Mr. BELMONT at the session of the National Committee to select Tuesday, was, that it was a lucky day and the 9th as a lucky number. We hope it may turn out so.

IT is remarkable how coldly the *Dispatch* treats Gen. HARTRANFT of late. For several days it has said nothing in his favor and it is but just to say, nothing against him. Does it still believe that "it will not do to make HARTRANFT our candidate," or is it for BUCKALEW?

IF it was abused and the State suffered loss, no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. HARTRANFT.—*Commercial.*

Then we presume the people connected with the "organ" are not honest, or they would not say that—

We regret that as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the EVANS Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.

THE Lancaster *Volksfreund*, German Radical, says there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Radical State ticket viz: "HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL."

We suppose the *Volksfreund* is another of those "liars," the *Commercial* speaks about.

WITH THE POST and all enemies of Gen. HARTRANFT we say, "look at the official documents."—*Commercial.*

That's us exactly. We look at the official documents and find the names of Hons. JAS. L. GRAHAM, D. N. WHITE and HARRY WHITE, *all Republicans*, to the following extracts in regard to the due bill candidate for Governor:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize *those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.*

THE editor may have suddenly been furnished with reasons for going over to GREELEY; but not so, as we have reason to believe, with the great mass of the Democratic party.

The foregoing is from the *Commercial* of Saturday morning. How quickly the editor imagines interest to be the moving spring of political action; thus verifying the scripture—"Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh."

We will say for his satisfaction, that the editor of THE POST has not yet been offered an Auditor Generalship.

A MEMBER from Massachusetts wishing to prove his allegiance to GRANT, has got up what he calls a comparative statement of the expenditures under the present administration, and also under Mr. BUCHANAN'S. It is often said that figures won't lie; possibly they don't; but when a Radical politician mixes them up, they are certainly not much to be relied on. This Yankee arithmetical wonder professes to deduct from the sum total of each class of expenditures, those arising from the war, in order to contrast GRANT'S outlay with that of 1860—for instance, in all these he deducts GRANT'S *surplus* expenditures from his whole outlay, using Mr. BUCHANAN'S outlay as the lesser amount in the operation. After this simple mode of figuring, he strikes out all of GRANT'S payments on the public debt, for pensions, interest, &c., &c., but fails to make the same deductions from Mr. BUCHANAN'S. There is plenty of time yet, and we shall go into this matter more fully, after a while.

THE PENNSYLVANIA EDITORS.

The Editorial Association of this State, which in connection with the Democratic Editorial Association met at Erie on Tuesday last, and having visited the oil regions arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, by special train, via., the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The company which numbered nearly one hundred including several ladies, speak in glowing terms of the hospitality shown them by the authorities and citizens of Erie, Titusville, Oil City and other places, as well as by the Allegheny Valley Road, which, under the direction of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Superintendent, furnished a special train and a spread at the Union Depot.

Both Associations, we are pleased to learn, are in a prosperous condition. At the meeting in Erie, the Democratic Association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Mr. JOHN W. BROWN, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, President; H. A. M'PIKE, Cambria *Freeman*, Vice President; J. IRWIN STEELE, Asland *Advocate*, Recording Secretary; J. W. HAWLEY, Reading *Eagle*, Corresponding Secretary, and J. W. ROHRER, Kittanning *Sentinel*, Treasurer.

PARTY ACTION.

The Democratic party was organized in the early days of the Republic, by upright men who loved their country and its institutions; and who feared those institutions might be, at some time then in the future, wrested from their true purpose; and instead of a Federal Republic, the people would be turned over to the tender mercies of a consolidated government, in which the sovereign States whose grant was the source of all the authority of the Republic, would be overwhelmed and their division lines obliterated in one vast consolidation.

Such has continued to be its actuating idea ever since. It believed then and it believes now, that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Its early opponent, the old Federal party, treated lightly its anxiety upon this question; for composed as it was of men of high personal honor and of great intellectual ability, it could not or would not admit that there would be a future, in which any considerable portion of the people would have so degenerated, as to voluntarily follow the lead of such ignorance and impudence as stands incarnated in the Radical leaders of the present day. The leaders of the Democrats fortunately, had less faith and more caution; and under all circumstances they kept up the good old organization, and being fully sensible that names are things of substance, and not mere matters of taste, and that the word DEMOCRAT possessed in itself a sound which vibrates with the heart strings of every real lover of his country, they have clung to the name in times past, and the people cling to its now. Twelve years of political defeat has not exhibited the slightest tendency to diminish their love of it, for it signifies the right of each State to regulate all its own affairs in its own way—subject only to the exercise of powers granted by it to the general government. It signifies the privelege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the great writ of liberty, formidable only to tyrants. It signifies free and honest elections, with no bayonets, bullets, or ballcatriges to drive one sett of people to the polls and another sett from them. It signifies keeping the General and the State governments strictly within their respective spheres.

To secure a return of all these blessings to all the people, the Democratic party will assemble in convention in its customary manner, and in accordance with the legitimate call, on the ninth day of next month, at Baltimore; and will then and there place its candidates before the people. That they will nominate persons who are entirely reliable on all the questions we have named, there can be no doubt; and after the nomination shall have been announced, all sound Democrats will regard it as an imperative duty to labor for its success.

That, here and there, there will be dissatisfaction, is only saying that what has always occurred will occur again; but that any Democrat will vote against the Baltimore nominees, or will even coldly refrain from voting, does seem to be a political as well as a moral impossibility. To do either, will be to confess that all his complaints of GRANT and the policy of the Republican party, have been the result of any thing but sincere convictions; and will be giving his active or passive support to all the outrages which have been perpetrated in the South, by regular soldiers, negro militia, and scoundrelly carpet-baggers.

The oppressed whites of the South call upon you with outstretched arms, to come and deliver them from the most damnable tyrany ever endured within the limits of civilization; your well known leaders summon you to your places; your own sense of duty impels you; don't permit any taunts or jeers to sway you from the right path; but come once more under the old banner of the Constitution, to the rescue of your country.

WON'T OWN HIM.

So odious has the name of CAMERON become to the mass of the people of this State, that the moment any man in public place, or a candidate therefor, is charged with intimate relations with him, than a fierce and formal denial is immediately forthcoming. HARTRANFT'S friends solemnly protest against bearing upon their shoulders "the old man of the sea" and insist that although the nomination was made by the immediate friends and relations of the Senator, personally he was not on hand to direct the movements. To grown men this must appear very thin, and excites nothing but contempt for the apologist. So with our neighbor the "oldest," who prior to the nomination of the Republican ticket was vexed beyond measure at the idea of selecting a candidate covered all over with blistering charges of corruption; it could not be reconciled and much fear was expressed in certain circles, that the banner county would have to be counted out in the Gubernatorial contest. Suddenly a change come over the spirit of its dreams. We do not charge that its silence was bought, but a profitable and important appointment abroad was tendered to a son of one of the proprietors, which required confirmation by the Senate, which of course required the approval of Senator CAMERON. The appointment may have been secured in the first place without the direct interference of the Senator, but his approval had to be secured before he could get his office. Why then such anxiety to disclaim connection with CAMERON, unless his name has become an element of weakness to the party he has so long and successfully controlled.

PROGRESS OF ARROGANCE.

With no disposition to anticipate the decision of the Baltimore Convention, or to advocate the candidacy of GREELEY, or to say one word to win for him Democratic support—of course he cannot be an exclusively *Democratic* candidate, in any event—we must take exception to the dogmatic and would-be domineering conduct of the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times*. The course of the *World* is simply insolent, in the face of the circumstances by which the Democratic party is surrounded. The Chicago *Times* deals chiefly in low abuse of the men who do not seem to agree with its views.

For many months—indeed ever since the State elections in 1871, until the result of the Cincinnati Convention, the two papers in question were vehement in arguing that the Democrats *must* call in the aid of TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and their whole following of Liberal Republicans, and also every other element of discontent in the Radical party, out of which any help for us could be hoped for in the Presidential struggle. To accept this alternative, the Democrats, through the efforts of these newspapers and other influences, had clearly determined, when the Cincinnati Convention met. But that body did not nominate a candidate to please the *World*, and of course that paper and its co-workers, proceeded to unsay all they had taught about outside help for the Democracy, and to denounce, in the coarsest language, with abundance of unworthy epithets, all who did not follow them in their erratic course.

The want of candor in declaring the true motive for this conduct cannot prevent the most ordinary observer from seeing, that it is simply because the Liberal Republican candidate is *not* a Free-Trader, that arouses the idle rage of the *World* and *Times*.

The Convention at Baltimore, says the *World*, is "in the hands of political hucksters"—the Convention will be packed by people in the interest of the Liberal faction and who have "bought" the delegates. And, finally the fiat of the *World* has gone forth. "There shall be no more National Conventions!" Now what ridiculous stuff all this is! That there may have been a grave error of judgment by the Democrats, in rushing to the support of GREELEY, is not impossible. *After* the Convention, if be be endorsed, comes the election; and that only can solve the problem. But it is the merest termagant scolding to talk about the Baltimore Convention being managed by "hucksters" or by purchased delegates, either.

But the autocratic *World* will have no more National Conventions. Notwithstanding that if the Baltimore Convention takes GREELEY, it will be in plain pursuance of the teachings of that paper, which so impatiently insisted on Democrats inviting the aid of other parties and persons to defeat GRANT—still the fiat of this *World* is—"There must be no more National Conventions!" To this laughable extent has the arrogance of that very excellent purveyor of all kinds of news—decided it to go. Let it insist, first: That all Democratic nominations for national offices shall be made in New York. And second, That New York shall refer all such nominations to the exclusive decision of the *New York World*. That would fix things, if the *World* would not change its candidate during the canvass, as it tried to do by dropping SEYMOUR in 1864!

We know of no better way to arrange the matter and, if the *World* is to have its way, the Convention soon to meet will be the last the Democracy will hold. Meantime it will hold that one, at any rate—and as the *World* will submit *this once* to a Democratic Convention—and has promised not to "bolt," we may be happy yet. But let us, in parting with the *World* advise it not to follow the bombastic and pretentious example of the New York *Herald*, as it is now doing. Perhaps no paper in the United States has less political influence than the *Herald*. The *World* can soon destroy what influence it possesses, by following the *Herald's* example.

MR. SECRETARY BOUTWELL in his last annual report claims to have *paid off* $231,375,200 of the public debt. His style of paying suits the bond-holders far better than it does the people; for to do this paying off, he not only gave the bond-holders $231,375,200, but according to his own figures he supplemented the principal by making them a present to $28,640,288,55.

Mr. BOUTWELL is donbtless a gentleman of generous impulses, as most Yankees are known to be; but it would better become him to be generous at his own cost, and not at that of the taxpayers.

Instead of paying the debt, dollar for dollar, as the law requires and the contract setsforth; we see this administration selecting whom it will pay, and then loading its favorites with a premium of more than 22 *per cent.* This Mr. BOUTWELL had no more right to do, than he would to throw open the doors of the treasury, and scatter its contents broadcast.

THE THIEVES.

HARTRANFT was Auditor General when EVANS was made Claim Agent.

HARTRANFT made the contract with EVANS,

HARTRANFT knew EVANS was collecting money which belonged to the people, and was holding it.

HARTRANFT borrowed *seven thousand dollars* of this money from EVANS.

HARTRANFT gambled in stocks, thro' the agency of YERKES, with the money of the people.

Had HARTRANFT performed his official duty, the State would not have lost a dollar thro' EVANS.

The Committee of which Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM was Chairman, after a full investigation, says:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.

"Evans collected $184,168,34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature, is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

"Nor can we perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles at Harrisburg, until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze.

"We cannot express our disappointment of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assetts, with out requiring from him any security whatever."

Mr. GRAHAM resides here, is one of our Senators, and a candidate for Congress in the Allegheny District. *Will he, can he*, professing to be an honest man and a minister of the gospel, vote for one of those "State officials" who "knew this fact for *three years* before it became public, and the neglect to report" which, he denounces in his Report to the Senate "*as a gross* dereliction of official duty."

Mr. GRAHAM had as well recollect the inquiry to the Prince-Bishop, who affirmed that he did certain things as a Prince, but not as a Bishop; that "if the devil got the Prince what would become of the Bishop?"

THOSE $7,000.

The Pittsburgh *Leader*, quotes as follows from the *Legislative Journal*, page 1189:

"In March, 1871, about one year before the claims were delivered to Mr. EVANS, he offered to loan me some money. I did not accept of it at the time, but subsequently, and before April 1, I accepted a loan from him of $7,000, for which I gave him my due-bill."

And comments as follows:

It is painful but necessary to observe that there is some little discrepancy between this, Mr. Hartranft's own "history" of the transaction, and the Hartranft organ's "history" above. The "organ" says that Hartranft's business was "virtually with a Philadelphia banker" and not directly with Evans at all. Hartranft says nothing about this banker, but admits direct communication with Evans. The organ asserts that Hartranft had "no previous intercourse" with Evans before he obtained the money. Hartranft says that he had. The organ says Hartranft solicited the loan of the money. Hartranft says Evans first made the suggestion, and offered it to him. In fact, the two stories wont "gee" at all. Unless Hartranft's testimony is to be cast aside as worthless—the organ's "history" is an impertinence and an injury to him. As an invention it is not a success, and it makes us blush for our share in the concern which got it up. However, there is still time to get up another "history." It has only taken two months and a half to concoct this, and there are yet three months before the election. So let us have something consistent, as well as reliable, from the organ, even if we have to wait until the first week of October for it.

The "organ" alluded to is the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

AGAIN WE ASK; WHO ARE THE "LIARS"?

The "high toned and dignified" *Commercial* continues to call people "liars" because they have placed the seal of condemnation upon Gen. HARTRANFT for his connection with the EVANS thieves. It pays no attention to the extracts in the report of the EVANS Investigating Committee, signed by Hons. JAS. L. GRAHAM, D. N. WHITE and HARRY WHITE, *all Republicans*, and to which we have called its attention several times of late, but devotes considerable space in answering the charges of the N. Y. *Sun* and *Tribune* and the PAYNE resolutions.

We are not to be diverted by side shows, but intend to hold our neighbor to good Radical authority; to the statements of the gentlemen above named. Let it prove them "liars" if it can.

In this connection it is not out of order to call its attention to the falsehoods it circulated and which it has not yet retracted concerning BUCKALEW'S whisky drinking and opium eating. It made these infamous charges but once, and for some reason best known to itself, it has never reiterated them. Were they too steep for the stomachs of respectable Republicans, and who are the "liars" now?

FIVE THOUSAND Republicans in the City of Philadelphia were refused permission to vote at their primary meetings. Reason; they utterly declined to pledge themselves to vote for HARTRANFT and ALLEN.

As the "organ" succeeded so nicely in getting the son of one of its proprietors a consulship, by agreeing to swallow all its charges against the due bill candidate for Governor made prior to his nomination, who knows but that it may attempt the same tactics on GRANT ere long and secure a good paying office for the balance of the family?

ANOTHER NUT FOR THE "COMMERCIAL" TO CRACK.

Some days ago the Pittsburgh *Commercial* in its vain attempts to clear HARTRANFT'S skirts of the EVANS defalcation, spoke of "the affidavit of YERKES, the penitentiary convict, whose testimony would not be worth a straw," &c., and endeavored to create the impression that HARTRANFT and YERKES did not pull together. The following letter brought to light by a Republican journal, the Lancaster *Express*, will demonstrate how highly the "convict" YERKES, is held in the estimation of the due-bill candidate. In case there remained any doubt that HARTRANFT and the "convict" are "cheek by jowl," we think this document ought to dispel it.

To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania—DEAR SIR: We would respectfully request your excellency to grant a pardon to Charles T. Yerkes, jr., *who has been convicted* of larceny in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia. *It is our firm conviction and we speak advisedly when we say that* WE BELIEVE HIM TO BE ENTIRELY FREE FROM ANY INTENTION TO COMMIT A FELONY, *and think to incarcerate him would be an* ACT OF GREAT INJUSTICE. He is largely indebted to the city of Philadelphia, and has made a proposition of settlement with the said city, which proposition has been accepted by the committee appointed by councils to settle the same and consisting of gentlemen who have the entire regard and confidence of the people. This agreement requires Mr. Yerkes' personal attention. We, therefore, *from the belief in his* INNOCENCE, and that to pardon him for the offence charged would be for the public good, earnestly desire that you now show your executive clemency in this case.

Your most truly,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
R. W. MACKEY.

I earnestly and heartily join in the foregoing recommendation, for the reason so well stated. A. K. M'CLURE.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1872.

JURIES.

The difficulty in finding twelve men who are qualified to act as jurors in a case of homicide, arises as often as the occasion for their services repeats itself; and just as often, furnishes material for sharp criticism, not only on the jurors who escape duty, but also upon the law which enables them to escape. It is certainly true, that the rule, as applied by some Judges very closely borders on the ridiculous. That the mere fact that a man has read a newspaper report of a murder, should exempt him from jury service upon the trial of the accused, strikes the common mind as a severe straining of the good old rule, which entitles a defendant to jurymen who stand indifferent as they stand unsworn.

The real difficulty arises from the circumstance that so many men shrink from a position, in which they may be compelled from the evidence, to pronounce a verdict, the consequence of which will occasion the death of the defendant; and to avoid this unpleasant duty they are willing to stand upon their feet and avow, that the mere flying reports relative to the case, have made so deep an impression upon their minds, that no evidence, however clear and positive, can remove it.

What we do need, is a strict enforcement of the law providing for the selection of jurors. It is the duty of the proper officials, annually to choose a competent number of sober, judicious, and competent persons to serve in that capacity; and if the officers select a lot of ninny-hammers who acknowledge their utter incapacity in open court, it would be well for the court to turn the officers selecting them, over to the next grand jury.

There are enough of fit men in the community to serve as jurors; the commissioners should be punished for placing in the wheel the names of men so utterly unfit, as to compel the judges to send out and impress other citizens, in order to prevent our jury trials from degenerating into a farce.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S term as President began in 1865. General GRANT'S term began in 1869. According to the official report of the Register of the Treasury, (page 367) dated October 30, 1871, the following payments have been made on account of the public debt:

In	1865-66	$753,389,350 52
	1866-67	890,132,117 85
	1867-68	839,974,882 63
	1868-69	394,281,641 16

This is from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869. General GRANT came in on the 4th of March, 1869, but, of course, provision for any payments made up to July, had already been made during the previous session of Congress.

The payments on the same account, so far as reported by Mr. ALLISON, the Register, during GRANT'S time, are as follows:

In	1869-70	$538,486,335 73
	1870-71	534,097,031 32

Now if such of our Republican friends as are able to "do a sum" in simple addition, and simple substraction, will hunt up a slate and pencil and add together the payments made during the two last years of the much abused JOHNSON'S time, and then add together the payments during GRANT'S first two years, they will probably conclude as we have after deducting the greater from the less, that JOHNSON paid $161,673,156 74 more of the public debt during his last two years than GRANT did in his first two years. We are free to admit that this carries no merit to JOHNSON'S account, nor does it carry any demerit to GRANT'S; but as the *By Authorty* presses, who jump as GRANT'S underlings pull the string, lie so persistently upon the subject of GRANT'S paying the debt, it occurred to us just to stick a pin in these wind-bags.

THE special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from the Indian Council at Ockmulgee, gives some interesting information concerning that country, set apart by the United States for the various Indian tribes inhabiting it. It is a magnificent farming soil, and there is little wonder that the inhabitant of KANSAS just across the border, looks with covetous eyes upon it. Corn there, on June 18th, was standing higher than a man's head, and as clear of weeds as if cleared by hand. The Indians, however, as a general rule, do not take kindly to the steady work required in farming. There is something of the wild nomad in their blood, even when many generations have elapsed and their farms are, therefore, neglected. Their white neighbors, seeing the land rich, but uncultivated, regard it as the Spaniards did this whole continent, and no reasoning will convince them that their right of possession is not rendered perfectly valid by the failure of the original holders to improve their possessions.

AN atrocious act of judicial injustice was recently prevented in Canada by the heroic self-sacrificing of a thief and convict. A poor, ignorant German had been arrested for burglary. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession, and he was advised that it would be better for him to plead guilty. Probably he did not understand what that meant; but, all events he did so, on each of the three indictments against him, and was thereupon sentenced to State prison for twenty-seven years. There was no reason to suppose that he would have escaped serving the whole of this long term, if the real thief, who in the meantime was undergoing a brief sentence for another offence had not sent for a magistrate and made a sworn confession of the crime charged against the German. The latter, it seems, was absolutely innocent in the premises, having purchased the articles of the thief in entire ignorence of the fact that they were stolen.

MANY persons have gained the impression that Congress at its recent session passed a bill giving a bounty of land to all soldiers who served in the late civil war. This is not so. An amendment was passed to the Homestead law by which every discharged soldier who desires to acquire a home on Government lands, and will become an actual settler thereon, may have the entire period of his service in the army deducted from the five years' residence which the law requires of other settlers before a clear title to the land is given them. Previous to this amendment the only advantage that the soldier had over the citizen under the Homestead law was that he could take one hundred and sixty acres of land within twenty miles of a railroad to which land grants have been made, while the citizen could only take eighty acres. Outside of railroad limits citizens and soldiers stood on the same footing.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

That was an exceedingly thin dodge of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in reproducing the testimony of Mr. John S. Hopkins, the book-keeper of Yerkes, before the Evans investigation committee, to prove that the book-keeper aforesaid knew nothing in regard to the financial operations in the public funds between Auditor General Hartranft and his broker. Is it likely that illegal transactions of that nature would be confided to a clerk or book-keeper? The accounts between Hartranft and Yerkes were kept by the broker himself, and their peculiar character was not entrusted to the book keeper. Yerkes has explained on oath the transactions in considerable detail, to the entire enlightenment of the people. He has given day and date, as well as the exact amount of Hartranft's profits in one operation in which the public money was employed. To meet this the book-keeper of Yerkes is produced to tell what he *does not know* in regard to the financial affairs of Yerkes and Hartranft. This is equal to Tony Weller's *atibi*. Prove an alibi, Sammy, prove an alibi.

THE postal record gives some instances of forgetfulness and inattention that appear simply fatuous and absurd. Imagine four hundred thousand letters sent to the Dead Letter Office last year for the want of stamps. Three thousand letters were put into the Post office without any address whatever. And in these letters so carelessly deposited were found checks and drafts to the amount of three millions of dollars, and over ninety-two thousand dollars in cash. Much of this sum was of course returned to the owners, but much of it was also lost irretrievably, and was doubtless the cause of trouble, charges of dishonesty, and many estrangements.

"LONG JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, in a recent campaign speech, made the following trenchant reference to one of President GRANT'S peculiarities:

"Some years ago a President of the United States did the unheard-of thing of receiving a present. When I was Mayor of this city, I discharged a policeman for doing that very same thing. When I was connected at one time with another institution, and one of the employees thereof received a present from his subordinates, I used my influence to discharge him, and he was discharged. I made up my mind then, that while General Grant was a good soldier, he did not understand American politics, and did not appreciate the dignity of being George Washington's successor."

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* states that a manufacturer of bird cages and other ware in that city, a short time since thought to enlarge his revenue by substituting Chinese cheap labor for the white workmen he had in his employ. The Mongols did well enough, at $1 a day, for a short time until they mastered the business, when the whole party resigned and set up for themselves, are now 'bearing' the bird cage market at a fearful rate. The author of this enlargement of their sphere of enterprise is prone to believe 'we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor.'

LARGE packages of SUMNER'S speech franked by Congressman ROOSEVELT have been refused the mails by the New York Post-office authorities. Mr. ROOSEVELT insisted that the rule should be applied to both parties, and now the free transportation of GRANT documents is also stopped, which pleases the Congressman, as the Radicals have been franking twenty packages to the GREELEY party's one.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

How pleasant it is after midnight is past
To be quaffing, and joking and smoking;
'Tis too bad that for ever the pleasures don't last,
But give place to reaction provoking;
For the wine may be bright and the weeds may be right,
But believe an old roisterer's warning,
You buy the delight and the mirth of to-night
With a headache the following morning.

Oh, the higher you soar, the more fearful the fall;
The more the champagne has been sparkling,
The worse will its memory be to recall,
On awaking, with agony darkling,
For the greater the height, to which joy took a flight,
The earth's dull sobriety scorning,
The worse is your plight, when the mirth of to-night
Brings its headache the following morning.

No matter! 'tis better to suffer the pain,
Than forego all indulgence in pleasure;
Do not balance too closely the loss and the gain,
But believe that you get the full measure,
Then we'll revel, despite of the thorns hid from sight
'Mid the roses our temples adorning,
Though the fates will requite the delight of to-night
With a headache the following morning.

THE FASHIONS.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

WHITE DRESSES.

are seen in great varieties at the principal furnishing houses. The polonaise, and the basque with overskirt, are displayed for the streets—the French blouse for morning, and various other styles for evening. A polonaise made of Victoria lawn, to be worn over a white or over a black or a brown silk skirt, shows a plain tight-fitting waist, and half flowing sleeves, which are trimmed with Hamburg insertion and a wide edge of the embroidery. The polonaise, which is open up the front, and which is edged with the same kind of work, is looped at the back with bows formed of the material, which are also edged with embroidery.

COLORED ORGANDIES.

Dresses made of plain, striped and figured organdies are also seen at the different furnishing houses. Many of these are simply made, and offered at prices which vary from ten to fifteen dollars. They are generally finished with one wide or with three narrow ruffles upon the first skirt, and one ruffle upon the overskirt and basque. A simple but stylish dress of buff is trimmed with the border of the material which represents wide black guipure lace and inserting, with knots of ribbon of a darker shade.

SILK AND GRENADINE EVENING DRESSES,

At a few informal openings some very rich silk and grenadine costumes for full dress and evening have been shown. Among them was a silk of the much admired sage green tint. The skirt had one wide flounce which was cut in deep points upon the bottom, and headed by a platted fan-like trimming of the material. The polonaise was grenadine of the same exquisite shade, with very small figures, also of the same shade which were wrought in the open sewing silk stitch. This stylish garment, which was very full and bouffant, was looped in various places with broad blue ribbon, which showed a slight tinge of green.

TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Expensive suits for traveling are made of camel's hair cloth, of lighter quality than the material which was imported during the winter. It is made into polonaises to be worn over black or colored silk skirts of the same shade. French cashmere polonaises to be worn over silk skirts, are also among the expensive garments. These like the camel's hair cloth, are trimmed with fringes of the same shade, or with worsted guipure. The skirt has one wide plaited flounce, or it displays the popular kilt plaiting. The colors show only the quiet tints.

What to do in Case of Sunstroke.

Dr. H. C. Wood, in Lippincott's Magazine for July, says in regard to sunstroke:

Now that the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes obvious, and we learn not merely what to do, but what not to do. As the heat is the cause of the symptoms, common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure. And here again vivisection comes in play. I have taken an animal, comatose, paralyzed by heat, apparently dying, and plunged it into a bucket of cold water. The temperature of the sufferer at once rapidly fell until it reached the normal point, and just in proportion that of the water in the bucket rose. As the animal cooled respirations became more regular, the unsteady whurr of the heart was stilled, by-and-by the eye-lids were lifted, and out from the glassy eye came the beams of new life. If the period of unconsciousness had been short, the animal was in a few hours apparently as well as ever; if long, the animal would recover sufficiently to recognize its surrounding, and to struggle for release, but when allowed to escape, the paralyzed limbs and the slow imperfect progression indicated the profound injury the nervous system had received, and in a few hours the animal would be dead.

The lessons of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man who falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt-bosom and lay the hand upon the chest; if the skin be cold you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin is burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient should be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.

Tichborne on Exhibition.

Tichborne, "the claimant," seems to be stirring up the provincials of England as much as he lately excited the Londoners with his celebrated trial. He is making an extensive tour among the towns and cities exhibition himself and collecting all the funds he can. The London News says:

"He was lately received at Southampton with music and cheering; he was serenaded by a brass band playing tunes appropriate to triumphal entries; and finally having been deposited in a carriage drawn by four gray horses, jockeyed by riders in fancy costumes, he was conveyed in state to his hotel. We are told that the people filling the balconies and windows, and crowded for the privilege of touching hands with him. It appears that there is a regular claimant's livery, and his bodyguard are decorated with rosettes. The claimant will be as practiced an orator as Mr. Onslow before he has concluded his wanderings, as he is bound always to speak as well as to exhibit himself to the friends of his cause. He has also a newspaper entirely devoted to his interests, called the Tichborne Gazette."

The Jewels at South Kensington.

A loan exhibition of curious jewels is now open to the public at the South Kensington museum, of which the London News speaks as follows:

"The watches of various kinds form a feature of great interest. The splendidly jewelled one in dark blue enamel was presented by the Sultana to Lord Keith, in 1801, and is lent by Lady Osborne Elphinstone. Mrs. Sasson contributes a gold watch, set in enamel, which was sent by Queen Charlotte as a present to the Empress of China of her time, and which was taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin; while the watch made for the great Napoleon at the beginning of the century; the watch inclosed in a tulip of gold; the watch said to have been given to Anne Boleyne by Francis I; and the watch said to have been given by Charles I., when on the scaffold, to his chaplain, will all be popular with the crowd. The Chatelaines, again, of massive gilt metal and elaborately chased, include some really beautiful specimens, and remind one pleasantly of a fashion revived, while the boxes and bonbonnieres contributed by Mrs. Alfred Morrison, the Duchess of Teck, and others, send us in imagination to stately Versailles, and the courtly nobles and beautiful dames who used them. Badges and orders occupy cases of their own. Miss Marryatt contributes a "Freemason's badge of 1828," which is obviously in its present position by mistake. It is neither more nor less than the ordinary member's jewel of the Lodge of Antiquity, shorn of its appropriate ribbon.

"There is an abundant supply of precious gems with moderate settings. Under the head of Finger Rings, too, will be found a marvellous variety, from the antique Egyptian ring of pale gold to that given by Charles II. to the Penderell family, in gratitude for the fidelity which saved him in the oak of Biscobel, and to that other one, of the period of Henry VIII., which Charles I. gave to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold. There is a curious collection, too, of Posie Rings, namely with double line mottoes inscribed within the hoop, such as

"'You and I will lovers die.'

and

"'As I in thee made my choyce,
So in the Lord let us rejoyce—1657. W. D. A.'"

—with many another quaint expression of love and lovers, whose emblems have survived their love and themselves. There is also a valuable collection of Oriental jewelry, to which the Queen and the Duchess of Teck have both contributed. Bangles, armlets, Delhi gold work and miniatures, the crown of Abyssinia, earrings, tarbooshes, and nose ornaments are included here, and it will be readily seen that the Loan Exhibition of Jewelry is the most comprehensive, as well as the most interesting, display of the kind which the public has ever had the opportunity of inspecting.

Dreadful Story of a Diamond Ring.

Among the victims of the recent railroad smash-up at Metuchen, N. J., was a Danish couple named Potassen, but two months married, Mr. Potassen being the son of a Danish nobleman. They were on their bridal tour, and were en route to San Francisco, where Potassen's brother is Danish consul. When the terrible crash came all was darkness and confusion for a few moments, but the gentleman soon recovered consciousness, and his first thought was of his bride. An immediate search was made for the lady, who was at last found beneath a heap of debris, senseless and covered with blood. Upon raising her up her husband was horrified to find that one of her arms had been completely torn off. The unfortunate lady was removed to shelter, and the husband began the sickening task of seeking his wife's missing arm. He proclaimed that upon one of the fingers was the diamond wedding ring, a jewel worth many hundred dollars, and instantly a general search was begun. Among the prowlers about the wreck was a train hand, who was observed to secrete something under his coat, and walk away. He was soon overhauled, and on perceiving that, he had been detected he threw down his burden, which proved to be the lost arm. It was picked up by the nobleman, who removed the ring and caused the arm to be taken care of. The lady was brought to St. Barnabas Hospital, in Newark, where she now lies in a fair way of recovery.

The Matilda Heron Marriage.

Miss Matilda Heron, now visiting her brother-in-law, Dr. Reilly, of Oakland, California, recently informed an interviewer that the paper had mistaken and misstated her object in visiting San Francisco. She says she married Harry Byrne nearly twenty years ago, and, except a brief interval, had ever since considered herself his wife. She had also married Robert Stoepel, but it was under a misapprehension of facts, which, in due time, would be explained. She claims, too, that Mr. Byrne regarded her as his lawful wife to the day of his death. She indignantly repudiated the idea of breaking the will he left, although she knew it was fraudulent. She wouldn't touch his money unless he gave it to her, but her honor has been assailed, and she would defend it even with her life. She said it was false that Byrne only spent one day with her when he was East, and that he was several weeks at her father's house in Philadelphia. The reasons for their separation would be given at the proper time. In 1869, she says, Mr. Byrne told her she was his wife, though she had married Stoepel. He said that was void, and tried to dissuade her from returning East. She did return, to get her child, deeding everything she had to Stoepel, and leaving him. She is preparing a history of their troubles which will show that "their lives were pure but unfortunate, and their love as true as steel."

The Opera in London.

Musical critics are reporting Italian opera on the wane in London, though just now its condition is more encouraging, which is complimentary to our musical training, for the two stars of the stage are Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, a Simon-pure Yankee, and Christine Nilsson, who has done most of her disciplining here. The English papers, which on the appearance of Miss Nilsson grew rhapsodical and couldn't enthuse enough to satisfy their surcharged feelings, now consider her performance more coolly, and show a disposition to suggest impovements in certain particulars, instead of bestowing indiscriminate praise upon her. The Telegraph has a hint that her voice in the upper register has been injured by over-exertion, while the two art papers, *par excellence*, accuse her of certain exaggerations which make her performance in "Traviata" much less acceptable than it used to be. Miss Kellogg, however, receives nothing but soft words, thus far, and has accomplished Linda and Lucia to the satisfaction of the most exacting critics. The new tenor, Campanini, is not an unqualified success, and opinions are divided as to whether he is a great artist or not. Patti is criticised for extending her repertory in the wrong direction, and putting her voice through such drill that she is in a fair way to lose it.

THE LITTLE RAG PICKER.

Out in the arid and dusty street,
With sunburned forehead and wee soiled feet—
Scarcely spanning the width of my hand,
Is the tiny length they leave in the sand—
Deep bright eyes, and a kingly brow,
A father were proof to kiss, I trow;
A jacket hanging in rent and shred—
This is the child that lives, and is dead!

His mother—no worse than his father, I say;
His home—a house that yawns in the day;
His heaven—the noisy turbulent street,
Where bravely venture his little feet;
Sore and weary though they may be,
Yet often he trips on joyously;
Unheeding, yet feeling, the curse or the blow
That greets him in bounty where'er he may go.

Poor baby! Alas, that thy soul so white,
So fair and pure in its dawning and light,
So soon should be darkened by pain and sin
That the glory of love may not enter in;
Alas, that thy infancy, free and glad,
Should be sered to a life so stern and sad—
That thy heart and thy soul, like rock-bound pearls
Should be lost in the depths of life's lowest whirls.

The years will pass, and thy spirit white,
Shall be a shade in Sin's darker night;
And these little feet shall leap to go
To the blackest deeds the heart may know
God pity thee, child! Will He pity indeed!
If to the sparrows He giveth heed,
He will breathe on you with an icy breath
And make you blest with the kiss of death!

George Washington's Election, and How He Received the News.

[George Alfred Townsend in Chicago Tribune.]

On a Tuesday morning, the 14th of April, 1789, a venerable old gentleman, with fine eyes, an amiable countenance, and long, white locks, rode into the lawn on Mount Vernon, coming from Alexandria. The gentleman of the latter town accompanied him. It was between ten and eleven o'clock: A negro man sailed out to take the nags, and the old gentleman, entering the mansion, was received by Mrs. Washington.

"Why, Mr. Thompson," said the good lady, "where are you from, and how are your people?"

"From New York, madame," answered the old man. "I come to Mount Vernon upon a good errand—for the country, at least. The general has been elected President of the United States under the new constitution, and I am the bearer of the happy tidings in a letter from John Langdon, President of the Senate."

The General was out visiting his farm, however, and the guests were entertained for two or three hours as we take care of visitors in the country now-a-days. A glass of the General's favorite Madeira, imported in the cask, was probably not the worst provision made for them, and the cheerful gossip of Mrs. Washington who had known Mr. Thompson and visited his house in Philadelphia, helped to enliven the time. This grave and respectful old man was the link between the new government at New York and the new magistrate at Mount Vernon. Charles Thompson had been the Secretary through all its eventful career, of the Continental Congress which had directed the cause of the colonies from desultory revolt to independence and to union, and now he had ridden over the long and difficult roads to apprise the first President of the Republic of the wishes of his countrymen. At one o'clock General Washington rode into the lawn at Mount Vernon, in appearance what Custis, his adopted son, has described him: An old gentleman, riding alone, in plain arab clothes, a broad brimmed white hat, a hickory switch in his hand, and carrying an umbrella with a long staff, which is attached to his saddlebow. The umbrella was used to shelter him from the sun, for his skin was tender and easily affected by its rays. Washington greeted Mr. Thompson with grave cordiality, as was his wont, inquiring for his family, and divining already the object of his visit, broke the seal of John Langdon's official letter. Dinner followed, and while the visitors retired to converse or stroll about the grounds, the President elect wrote a letter to the President of Senate, and sent it forthwith to the post-office at Alexandria by a servant. The letter was as follows:

MOUNT VERNON 14th April, 1879.—Sir: I had the honor to receive your official communication, by the hand of Mr. Secretary Thompson, about one o'clock this day. Having concluded to obey the important and flattering call of my country, and having been impressed with the idea of the expediency of my being with Congress at as early a period as possible, I propose to commence my journey on Thursday morning, which will be the day after to-morrow.

This done, the rest of the day passed in conference between Washington and his wife, in the preparation of his baggage for the not unexpected journey, while, meantime, the distinguished guest was amused by the young official household in the library and grounds. There was another female dear to the newly elected President, and he kept her in filial remembrance at the very moment of his greatest promotion. It was growing late in the evening of the day on which our chapter opens, when Washington mounted his horse, and followed by his man Billy, rode off into the woods of Virginia with speed. His destination was Fredericksburg, nearly forty miles away, with two ferries between—one at the Occoquan, the other at the Rappahannock. His purpose was to see his old mother now about 80 years of age and drawing near the grave. It had been long since he had visited her, but he could not feel equal to the responsibilities of his great office until he should receive her blessing. Few candidates for the presidency in our day would leave a warm mansion, filled with congratulating friends, to ride all night through the chilly April frists, to say adieu to a very old woman. But thus piously the administration of Washington began. He passed old Pohick church, of which he was a vestryman—soon to tumble to ruins—crossed the roaring Occoquan, and by its deep and picturesque gorge, where passed the waters of the future Bull Run, and by night he saw the old churches of Acquia and Potomac rise against the sky; he saw the decaying seaport of Dumfries. In the morning he was at Fredericksburg, and his mother was in his arms. Marches, perils, victories, honors, power, surrendered to that look of helpless love, too deep for pride to show through its tears, and the President of the new State was to her a new-borne babe again no dearer, no greater. He was just in time, for she had but the short season of summer to live, and like many dying mothers, life seemed upheld, at four-score and five, by waiting love till he should come. History is ceremonious as to what passed between them, but the parting was solemn and touching, like the event. "You will see me no more," she said, "my great age and disease warn me that I shall not be long in this world. But go, George to fulfill the destiny which Heaven appears to assign you. Go, my son, and may Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

Passing from that dear pathetic presence the President-elect, perhaps, did not hear the plaudits of the people in the streets of Fredericksburg. He rode all day by the route he had come, and reached Mount Vernon before evening, having exhibited his power of endurance at the age of 57, by riding eighty miles in 24 hours. His good wife had made all ready; the equipage and carriage were at the door next morning, and leaving Mrs. Washington and most of the household behind, he set out for New York at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 16th of April, accompanied by Thompson and Humphreys. The new State was waiting anxiously for its magistrate.

Make Your Own Bread.

A writer in Hearth and Home says: There is more of the element that we call happiness arising from the use of good bread than is credited to that source. If your husband's love can grow for you and for his home under the infliction of bad bread, then he is a great man much greater than men in general.

If you expect your children to be obedient, sweet, and respectful in their accents and behavior, with sour bread fermenting in their little stomachs, you will be disappointed, unless they are very near to their angel state. Two hours' service during the week in your kitchen making bread, if you will give to it your whole heart and hands, will yield you a better return than many hours spent in borrowing trouble and looking on the dark side of life, and trying to think that the very darkest side is always turned toward you. Just try the experiment of working in flour, of moulding it into symmetrical small loaves, of peeping into the oven to see the rich brown crust over them, and the sight of the loaves when done, and, better still, of the husband's exclamation. "Oh, what delicious bread!" and then see if you do not feel rewarded, even before you taste the snowy loaf. It will not hurt your hands to make bread, and it will cheer your heart.

The Fashions in Utah, and Their Effect on Polygamy.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes from Salt Lake City, under date of June 5:

A few of the Mormon women at the Temple on Sunday were well dressed, but most of them were poorly, and some of them even meanly, clad. Not so with the Gentile women. Just to the left of me sat a fat lady, blazing with diamonds, and I was informed she came from Boston. When the congregation was dismissed, the rustle of silks and the flashing of diamonds attracted my attention, and I saw many of the poor Mormon women gazing with longing eyes on the rich dresses of their Gentile sisters. The contrast between saints and sinners was still further heightened by the conduct of the men. The Gentile men tucked the arms of their pretty wives under their own, and walked away with a proud air, while the Mormon women trudged off alone. How could a Mormon husband tuck the arms of half a dozen wives into his? And if he escorted one, or even two wives, how would the rest feel?

I am told that the Mormon men are much troubled about

HOW THEY SHALL DRESS THEIR WIVES.

Mormon women, of course, see their Gentile sisters clad in rich dresses, cut in the latest style, and, woman-like, Mormon ladies want fashionable dresses too. While a man can afford to dress one women well in these days, it by no means follows that he can keep half a dozen, and hence the trouble of the Mormon gentleman who sports harems. The days of home-spun and profit from woman's labor in Utah are over. Formerly, when all worked, the more wives a Mormon had the richer he was; but now, the more he has the poorer he will find himself. Let Brigham proclaim that Mormon women shall go back to homespun, see what comes of it. Many wealthy and liberal minded Gentiles here magnanimously declare that, rather than see the Mormon ladies do without them, they will themselves buy the richest silks and satins for them. This is generous but would hardly meet with the approbation of the ladies husbands or Brigham. A young Gentile, of good business qualities and moderate fortune, who was paying attention to a young Mormon lady, when cautioned by his friends, exclaimed, "D—n it, why should I not have the girl if I want her? I am able to keep her, and these Mormons have more wives now than they can clothe decently."

There was a good deal of truth in the remark. If I wanted to break down Mormonism I would put a dozen French millinery stores in Salt Lake City; give General Morrow, the military commander, $15,000 or $20,000 to entertain with during the winter, and station a strong corps of good-looking young army officers at Camp Douglas.

The Narrow Gauge Question.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad Convention, held in St. Louis last week, has not added much to the stock of general information in reference to the comparative merits of the broad and narrow gauge systems. It was contended that narrow gauge railroads would be peculiarly advantageous to the South on account of their low cost of construction and reduced running expenses. The great drawback arising from break of gauge in connecting with wider roads was discussed by the convention. It was proposed that a third rail, three feet from either line of track, should be laid inside of the standard four feet eight and a half inch roads, so as to accommodate narrow gauge cars, and thus allow a "mixed train" to be run. This plan is said to be in operation on eighteen miles of the Canada Grand Trunk Railway. The objections to this system are that the third rail must be as heavy as the iron of broader gauge track, and that the additional expense would cover the cost of building a separate narrow gauge road bed.

The plan of laying two small narrow-guage rails inside the track of the broader gauge was also suggested, but the difficulty of running mixed trains with safety seemed to be an inseperable objection. The last question discussed was the cost of transhipping goods from narrow-gauge to standard gauge cars. It was stated that in the South the cost of transporting freight per mile was one cent per ton on narrow-gauge, and one and a-half cents on standard guage roads, while the cost of reshipment was five cents per ton. Arguing from these figures, it was contended that it would pay to break bulk at the end of every hundred miles, and to ship freight from one car to another even at an expense of ten cents per ton for handling. The ordinary freight cars on a standard guage railway weigh ten tons, and the locomotive weighs twenty-five tons, while on a narrow gauge road the weight of the locomotive and cars is less than one-half the above figures. The dead weight on standard gauge lines is stated to be from three thousand to five thousand pounds for each passenger transported. The St. Louis convention appointed a committee of thirteen to collect statistics on the subject, and passed resolutions recommending the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from the interior to the seaboard.

AN obstinate mule at Lockport, Ind., refusing to be shod, was fastened on his back by a log chain, with his feet in the air, and iron-plated in that way. When the process was concluded life had departed from that noble frame.

SLEEP BY THE SEA.

[From Hood.]

Friends, when you think I am like to die,
Carry me where the sea is roaring;
There, on my last bed, let me lie
And list to the long wave landward pouring
Beating, beating,
And ever repeating
The cry it cried, when it first was hurled,
With a myriad shocks,
On the barrier-rocks
In the very birthday of the world.

And—if I could die within sounds of the sea—
The voices of all who e'er loved and knew me,
To mingle with hers, who is dearest to me,
Its murmur would bring—to sleep to woo me—
Throbbing, throbbing,
And plaintively sobbing,
As erst it sighed when the night and morn
Had faded away
Of the first fair day,
When this beautiful world of ours was born.

Oh, there, in a church-yard high on cliff,
In how deep a sleep, from the vain endeavor
Of longing and life, I could rest me—if
The sea its will lullaby sang forever,
Beating, beating,
And still repeating
The cry it cried, when it first was hurled,
With a myriad shocks,
On the barrier-rocks
In the very birthday of the world.

Fashions in Jewelry.

The lustreless blue turquoise is probably the most fashionable stone at present, though limited to ladies of fair complexion. It is much associated with pearls. Necklaces and bracelets are of large turquoises, with very light setting, arranged with hinges to form a ribbon of jewels. The coral now chosen both by blondes and brunettes is neither the palest Neapolitan nor the deep rose coral, but of a shade between the two. Coral brooches represent artistically cut cameoes, and angel's heads with outstretched wings. Barbaric styles still prevail in gold jewelry; these are long, slender ear-rings and great hoops that look heavy enough to tear the ear; ropes of gold form necklaces, and bracelets are broad enough for manacles. The pale yellow Etruscan gold is used as the base of most sets, and the ornaments are of red and green-tinted gold. Sleeve buttons are large and flat, of dead yellow gold, with leaves, lizards, and bees of green gold. Jet bracelets are massive blocks of jet, from an inch wide to two inches wide, cut in many facets and strung on India rubber. Jet chains, necklaces, and jet jewelry generally are again very fashionable.

Cruel Treatment of Mrs. Jas. Fisk, Jr.

Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., having some business to transact in the surrogate's office in reference to Colonel Fisk's estate, drove to the court house in New York on Wednesday, accompanied by a young lady. As the Stokes trial was in progress, some person in the crowd started the cruel rumor that Mrs. Fisk was the notorious Josephine Mansfield, who had come to testify in the case, when she was insulted in the most gross manner. Shouts of "Hello, Josie; you ought to be hanged on the same gallows with Stokes!" and similar expressions, some of them grossly filthy, were heard. Mrs. Fisk was so shocked that for some minutes she was unable to walk, but finally, by a great effort, succeeded in reaching the eastern door of the county court house, the crowd still following her and using the vilest language. In the corridor of the court house, she was recognized by Mr. Van Schaick, of the Surrogate's office, who at once took her into Judge Hutchings private office. When she entered the Surrogate's room she was so overcome by emotion that she fainted away, and it was with much difficulty that she was brought to.

Singular Breach of Promise Suit.

A breach of promise suit was recently decided in an English Court which attracted considerable attention for two reasons: First, because the plaintiff who sued for damages on account of the blighted affections was a man and an officer in the British army; and second, because a curious question of law was involved in the defence. The plaintiff, whose name was Cherry, met the defendant ar Homburg, where they became engaged. Both were British subjects. The plaintiff returned to England, where, after a time, he received a letter from the object of his love intimating her belief that the engagement had better be broken off.

Upon this the gallant ornament of Her Majesty's service brought an action against the fickle fair one, which was opposed on the ground that the cause of action had arisen in a foreign country. In answer to this it was argued that the contract of marriage was broken by the delivery of the letter, which took place in England, and therefore that the suit was properly brought in an English Court. The Court of Queen's Bench decided otherwise, however, and gave judgment in favor of the lady.

Going to be Shot—How a Stripped Bather Ran.

Last night one of the boarders of New Harmony Hall went down to the foot of Sixth street to take a bath in the river. Just as he got in and began to lave his person, a fellow came along the river bank and pointed a revolver at him, threatening to shoot him if he did not come out. The bather did not stand long upon the order of his doing, but got out in a hurry, picked up his clothing, and ran for his life up street to the terror of some, to the confusion of others, and to the horror of some ladies whom he encountered on the way.

Nothing could stop or arrest his progress toward his boarding house, not even the hail of a policeman who ordered him to halt. Bare and naked as he came into the world did this affrighted bather run from his tormentor, for such, doubtless, the man with the revolver was. Some of those who saw this apparition from the river have not yet done blushing at the remembrance of it, and others are still laughing at the ludicrousness of the sight. [Dubuque Tel.

Seaside Jottings.

The band of the New York Ninth Regiment are about to make a professional tour of the fashionable watering places.

Baggage-smashers have commenced their operations, much to Flora McFlimsey's annoyance.

At Cape May the initial ball of the season will take place at the Stockton House this week.

Lester Wallack's cottage is the most elegantly furnished of any at the Branch.

Virginia's first families are concentrating at White Sulphur Springs.

Nothing is talked of at Newport but pedigree and blue blood.

Twenty thousand people are "expected" to attend the Long Branch races.

Foreign ambassadors and other notables have commenced to settle at Newport.

A. T. Stewart is about to build a white marble hotel at Saratoga.

Ladies at Cape May are searching for the famous sand diamonds.

The Saratoga hotels will have regular bands on and after this week.

An encampment of New Jersey soldiers is promised at the Branch in August.

VARIETIES.

WOMEN can hold appointive offices Illinois, after the 1st of July.

A COMPLETE suit of clothes, made of Japanese paper, may be bought in Boston for fifty cents.

THE strike among the washerwomen in England is spreading. They demand 75 cents per day and an allowance of beer.

A "SOCIETY for the Encouragement of Young Men desirous to Marry" has been organized by the young ladies of Rondout, N. Y.

THE Mt. Vernon Association have undertaken to furnish the banquetting chamber of Mrs. Washington with the same kind of furniture used by the Washington family.

A PENNSYLVANIA paper speaks of the shooting of a man in his left forehead. We should infer from the distinction that he has another "left," so it is all right.—[Boston Post.

SQUARE-CUT bodices have been abolished at the British Court, the Lord Chamberlain having notified all concerned that ladies wearing such dresses will not be admitted to Queen Victoria's drawing-rooms.

CARLISLE, Kentucky, claims as a curiosity a man born at 6 o'clock on the 6th day of the sixth month in 1806, and now 66 years old, having six letters in each of his names, He is certainly the sickest curiosity ever heard of.—Wash. Capital.

So popular are American travellers in Austria, that it is said that the primary school books in the common schools contain spelling exercises and parsing exercises as follows: "The Americans are a generous people." "The Americans are rich and liberal." "All Americans are rich," etc.

THE editor of the Oconto (Wis.) Lumberman is under arrest for non-payment of $300 judgment in a libel suit. The sheriff allows him bounds of one mile from the jail, so that he only goes to the jail to get his meals, and that at the expense of the plaintiff. A Wisconsin paper says: "Jo rather seems to like the situation."

A LETTER has appeared in the Washington, N. J., Star, signed Jos. S. Cook, M. D., stating that the writer has suffered an "unjust, cruel and malicious" imprisonment in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, calling attention to its present official management, and urging the necessity of a thorough investigation into the affairs of the institution.

SCOTLAND has a newspaper which is printed on the road from Edinburg to Glasgow in a wagon belonging to the paper, which contains a printing machine, cases of type, and quick compositors. During the journey the edition for the provinces is worked off, with the addition of the news and telegrams received on the road.

THE people of Massachusetts are turning the Hoosac Tunnel to some account even before it is finished. They make up excursion parties to go and look into the big hole. A band of music and all the materials for a nice party are taken along, and the people conclude that it is not so much of a bore after all.

JAMES SCOTT, formerly a well known clothier on Fulton Street, New York, died a short time since, leaving about $200,000, which he bequeathed to Julia Scott, his reputed wife, and Margaret Kellis a servant in his employ. The will is contested by Caroline Scott, who claims that she married the testator many years ago, and was never divorced from him.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Salt Lake City states that there is observable a marked difference in the dress of the Mormon and Gentile ladies. The former are plainly and even poorly dressed; but neatly and in good taste, while their Gentile sisters are resplendent with flashing jewels and gorgeous colors and other tokens of true feminine vulgarity.

THE latest "co-operation" idea comes from New York. About two hundred merchants have clubbed together and propose to open an eating house of their own. They pay 00 each as a fund to have the establishment fitted up, and then $100 a year each to support it, the consideration being that they shall be supplied with the best the market affords and get it at cost price.

IT is an old custom for bridal trousseaux to be exposed to the admiration of relatives and friends. A very new practice has just been adopted by the now Marchioness de Lameth—the employment of the electric light to illuminate the room where the jewels and precious stones are displayed. In the present case I never witnessed more beautiful robes; there were fifteen on a table, any one of which was sufficient to tempt a young lady to marry so as to wear it, if only for a day. I have seen the Marquis doing his duty as a soldier during the late campaign, witnessed his baptism of fire, and can assert his is a case where "none but the brave deserve the fair." [Paris Cor.

FOUR-IN-HAND Clubs are becoming quite numerous in London, the younger members of the English aristocracy finding in them a new way of occupying their leisure. Some of them have organized themselves into regular public carriers, driving their coaches themselves between London and Dorking and other suburban places. For a fare of $1 50, to and fro, any one can thus have the luxury of a fast ride in a luxurious coach drawn by four magnificent horses, and not conducted by any ordinary coachman, but by some baronet or "real live lord," whose real ambition is to handle the most skilfully the most valuable team, and to be punctually at his place of destination.

ON Saturday afternoon, says the Philadelphia Record, an anti-dust experiment was made on the fast 2 o'clock express cars to Atlantic City. There were ten well-filled cars on the train, each having a canvas apron on both sides, covering the space between it and the rails. The end of these aprons lapped, thus forming continuous canvass from one end of the train to the other. On a part of the trip the speed attained was about forty miles per hour. There was not the least particle of dust in the first seven cars, but there appeared to be something like dust in the eighth, ninth and tenth cars, but not enough to show on the garments of the passengers.

FROM the Jubilee. "A custom prevails, especially among the ladies, of lending their tickets to friends who want to try the sensation of sitting among the singers without singing. Here again the Boston passion for free shows comes into play, and these are hundreds and hundreds of young girls stooping to all manner of subterfuges, in putting on society badges that don't belong to them, and borrowing music books which they can't read any more than Hebrew, for the sake of getting into the Coliseum without paying. The chorus is consequently half-filled with dead wood. Every effort has been made to abolish the unchristian practice of giving away one's ticket; but the mania for going in free, coupled with the natural propensity of women to do whatever is forbidden, has proved too strong for committees and their rules."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd.
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

A RADICAL paper says the nomination of BUCKALEW has created no excitement. If compared with HARTRANFT's due bill, we will admit that it is true. The connection of the latter with the EVANS thieves, has by far, created the most excitement.

Now that HORATIO SEYMOUR has taken charge of Tammany, its influence will be sought instead of shunned. No one fears that the machinery of the organization will be used, except in the interests and for the advancement of correct principles.

THE distinguished Col. LEET, the great Warehouseman, has sailed for Europe. GRANT and BOUTWELL have given him letters of introduction to the Court of ST. JAMES', where it is supposed Queen VICTORIA will dine him and wine him to his heart's content.

THE telegraph facetiously informs the American people, that President GRANT remained at his cottage at Long Branch during the morning of the 29th, and drove out to Ocean Grove camping ground in the afternoon. For gracious sake tell us what he did in the evening.

HARRY WHITE.

Why dont HARRY WHITE decline? In spite of rumor after rumor set afloat by Radical editors all over the State, first, that he will decline; and secondly, that he has declined; there he sits—somewhat like patience on a monument, smiling at the grief of his friends who are so anxious to slay him.

HARRY is duplicated on the Radical State ticket. He is a candidate for Congress "at large," as well as for Delegate "at large," to the Constitutional Convention; besides this, he is now a member of the State Senate. Why wont he decline? We'll venture a *bawbee* that if he does decline either position, it will be that of candidate for Congress. HARRY dont want to be defeated; he'll leave that for some more courageous candidate.

EVANS-HARTRANFT AND THE "COMMERCIAL."

The new "organ" recently purchased by the ring, has the following in regard to HARTRANFT:

The enemies of HARTRANFT produce EVANS as a favorite witness. That witness, whatever he might be disposed to do in all matters bearing hard on himself, may be relied on not to exculpate Gen. HARTRANFT when by anything he could testify to would damage him in the public estimation, as an officer and an individual. It may be safely presumed that he would blast him in both respects if he could do so. When asked the question if he had paid any State officer money, he testified in the following language: "I never paid a dollar to any State official."

Now we propose to let Gen. HARTRANFT answer the above in his own words. Here is what *he* says, as taken from the *Legislatice Journal*, page 1189:

"In March, 1871, about one year before the claims were delivered to Mr. EVANS, he offered to loan me some money. I did not accept of it at the time, but subsequently and before April 1, I accepted a loan from him of $7,000, for which I gave him my due-bill."

PROTECTION.

The Radicals claim, as the Whigs in their day were accustomed to do, to be not only the friends of the working man, but his exclusive friends. According to their say, so, a workingman who is independent enough to be a Democrat is his own enemy, and opposed to being protected from what they are in the habit of styling, the pauper labor of Europe.

The persistence with which this claim is now made, helps to cover up the hypocricy of the men who make it; and we doubt not the columns of the Radical press here, and the utterances of the Radical stump speakers, will be full to overflowing of the Radical assumption of exclusive friendship to American labor; in the face of the importation of the "Heathen Chinee" to take the place of our own people, in the manufacture of cutlery in Beaver county.

If our Radical friends who work in the Mills hereabouts, are satisfied with the prospect, personally it is none of our concern; but really when these blatant squealers for *protection*, give such unanswerable evidence that they care nothing for the working man, but everything for their own profit; it occurs to outsiders that their love for the well-being of their employees is merely simulated, and that after they have once more obtained the support of these people at the election, the importation of Chinese will be extended to the very head of navigation on the Ohio.

The Chinese are said to be willing to work at even less than the wages which are customary in Europe; and of course it will afford a large margin for profits to have them in the Iron Mills here. That the experiment will be tried, there is no question; unless indeed October shows that it won't be submitted to.

GRANTISM.

What is GRANTISM? What has been its character and achievements, and why should it be perpetuated in this country? It has subverted all the exalted practices and purposes of all former administrations, and has substituted for them in the highest places the basest habits of thought and action. It has obstructed and ignored high and honorable effort in the conduct of public affairs, and has sought without ceasing to establish central power, and to minister to the insasatiate pecuniary greed of the President and his own immediate circle.

GRANTISM is CORRUPTION in every department of government and each order of government—Federal, State, and Local. It pervades all places, from the Presidential mansion down to the Directories of the District schools, as with miasmatic air. It steals systematically, and continually and the more expert, successful and contumacious the thief, the more daring the theft, the more does GRANTISM throw around the precious villain its sheltering arms. We believe the amount of *known* thefts and peculations from the U. S. Treasury alone, was stated some time ago at about *twenty millions*, more or less. Yet we do not know of one federal official who has yet been convicted of his crimes or who has been compelled to repay. TOM MURPHY, the collector of New York, grew so bold in his extortions, that GRANT *had* to remove him. But did he desert MURPHY on that account? By no means. He threw over the vulgar scoundrel the protection of his official power and of his personal friendship, and wrote to MURPHY a letter of approval and condolence! And this is GRANTISM!

EVANS, the Pennsylvania robber, was allowed to secure and divide everything he wanted and "went for:" then by the connivance of HARTRANFT and GEARY he was kept out of harm's way for many months, and no *real* efforts were made to arrest him while it was yet time; and the *Gazette* and other Radical papers palliated this accessory action and EVAN'S crime, saying that he had "committed no defalcation at all!"

To render perpetually possible the commission of crimes like these, the whole force and skill of the Radical majority in Congress has been successfully directed—when an investigation into the sale of arms and the embezzlement of the money, could not be prevented, a committee was organized to acquit all concerned—and they *were* acquitted by the majority of that committee. But evidence enough was obtained to convict the accused in the minds of the jury of the whole people. And ROBESON's malmanagement of the Navy Department, whereby his favorites made fortunes, was also *investigated*! and he, too, was duly white-washed! And these are common exploits of GRANT-ism! It never, as the rogues express it, "goes back" on any of its thieves. See how it stood up to LEET and PORTER, and how it rescued them, and how triumphantly they made off with their booty.

The staple business of GRANT-ism in Congress, is to vote away the public lands to Rail Roal Corporations—to vote subsidies to steamship mail lines (to points where there are no letters to carry,) all to enrich Radical rings. The San Domingo job was the special morsel of the President's Ring—and it chiefly came to grief because it was thought by the other Rings, that the "President own" had more than the lion's share already. And here we may say that the annals of the Presidency never before presented so disgusting a passage as when GRANT crushed to the Capitol to "lobby" for the San Domingo job. But this, too, was only a natural effort of GRANT-ism.

And yet, of none of these monstrous sins against honor and decency, and the public morals, do GRANT and his most intimate supporters repent. They show no compunction whatever. To conceal their vile operations if they can, and if detected, to buy some sort of acquittal or to brave it out; and above all, to pay back nothing, and to stick together, are the "best virtues" of GRANT-ism! It has devised nothing—it has proposed nothing for the *general* good. If a revenue law is to be amended, it must be so amended as to make it most useful or least harmful to the Radical party. When, for instance, almost the whole nation prayed for the repeal of the income tax, the Radicals refused to repeal it—for the income tax offered a rich field for official pay and plunder, though but little sustenance for the Treasury.

No single measure for the restoration of internal peace and good will—nor for the promotion of trade between the States—nor to diminish the too long protracted evils of fraternal war—has ever been brought forward by GRANT's *administration.* It has sought, on the contrary, to continue the whole train of popular grievances, lest the people, should they again become happy and prosperous, would thrust GRANT from power.

For GRANT-ism only lives and moves and has its being, through the misfortunes and sufferings of the whole country. And GRANT-ism finds no fault if a President quarters his countless army of relatives in the public offices, without regard to their want of fitness or their moral un-deservings. It allows the President to send his son on a two years' tour, with a government vessel to follow his pleasure, and meet him at any point he may desire, to carry himself and a brilliant retinue wheresoever they may wish to go—and for all this the people have to pay! It applauds him in the bondman's key, for that he has made his country the laughing stock of Europe by his claim for indirect damages from Great Britain; a claim made, no doubt, as a mere venture to bring more money into the pockets of his own Ring, as it would have surely done if the foolish demand had been allowed. But hardened GRANT-ism feels no flush of shame, now that the high Court of Arbitration it helped to constitute, has rejected with unanimous scorn this most preposterous account.

And these are but a few of the sins and shortcomings of GRANT-ism. We have thrown them together without order or arrangement, and have not gathered half the material which the degrading history of GRANT's misgovernment affords. The task would be wearisome and disgusting, and, like other unsavory jobs, must not be done all at once.

And yet there are people foolish enough to say, in the face of his scandalous record, that there are Democrats who will assist in continuing the atrocious rule of GRANT-ism! We thank heaven that, differ as they may about other things, we do not know one man, who professses and calls himself a Democrat that will vote for GRANT, or prefers to perpetuate the monstrous sins of GRANT-ism. Some few there may be, who, in impatience or ill-humor at what they may rightly think was not the best way to conduct certain matters this year, may have said in a fretful mood, that they would do nothing to prevent GRANT's election. But we know of no Democrat who has calmly said or sincerely thought he could or would vote for GRANT. Such a falling off in any Democrat would be lamentable and entirely out of the question.

NEW VOTERS.

The young men, especially those who will poll their first vote in October, should carefully study the questions which will necessarily be decided at that election, and choose their political associations intelligently. It is the merest folly to be governed in the outstart by any thing but honest conclusions, arrived at after a careful investigation.

In this county, and more especially in the two cities, a young man who is timid and without personal independence, especially if his family connections are identified with the Republican party, will almost certainly suffer himself to be led by the nose by the influences by which he is surrounded; and will vote for thieves and fools, all the while believing that he is aiding the cause of "morality and religion" against a host of bad men and ignorant people, who don't know how to read or write. Societary influences are brought into play; and fashionable young ladies, whose highest ambition is to parade Fifth avenue in the latest style of dry goods, sneer at a young man who is so ungenteel as to vote the Democratic ticket. Possibly her PA used to do that very thing; but PA has got rich; and with wealth, you know, comes gentility; so PA isn't a Democrat any more; besides, PA, being rich, becomes highly moral and votes for HARTRANFT in order to show his morality, &c., &c. To illustrate this; a friend who had not been in the habit of standing at the polls on election day—a duty too often neglected by some of our people—resolved upon a recent occasion to take his turn, at what he truly regarded as a duty as necessary as it was disagreeable. A sound Republican—that is one of that very numerous class who don't know anything, but who vote the Republican ticket because he was a Whig some years ago, and because his father was a Federalist in the olden time—approached him, and was handed a full Democratic ticket, which he would certainly have deposited in the ballot-box as intelligently as if he had voted on the other side, but for the interference of a Republican friend. He insisted upon it, however, that he had the right ticket, for said he, "didn't I get it from him," pointing to our informant, who stood looking on and enjoying the experiment upon this specimen of all the decency, all the intelligence, and all the morality of the day, with a good deal of *gusto*.

"Why," said the interfering friend, "he's a Democrat."

"Are you a Democrat?" inquired the astonished intelligent voter, as he stared with undisguised surprise at his smiling neighbor.

"Yes, I am a Democrat," was the reply.

"Surely you are not a Democrat," exclaimed the doubting voter, as he inspected our committee man from head to foot; evidently regarding his fine appearance and well got up apparel, as a complete answer to such an imputation.

"Never voted anything else in my life," was the steady reply.

"You a Democrat;" exclaimed the poor devil, in uncontrolled amazement; "*and you a member of the Church!*"

This old man has been so well guarded from his youth up, that we venture to affirm that he has never read but one side of any political question in his life, if he has even done that; yet he thinks he knows why he votes as he does. It is so with many. They start in a certain *rut* in their youth or early manhood, and they never doubt; they stick to the one thing, follow the same leaders, jump just as they are ordered, swallow any dose prepared for them, and talk contemptuously of the "ignorant Irish" as they call them, who vote the Democratic ticket. Now, we say with absolute certainty, that the very class of people they affect to look upon with contempt, know more of our government, its principles and its political history, than many of these self-sufficient Republicans who make large pretensions to intelligence and gentility. They have an instinctive love of liberty, they know what a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* means; they are fully aware of the tremendous power such action has, from time to time, given to the British Government to oppress Ireland; and they are of course opposed to the party who urge placing a similar power in the hands of the President of the United States. They read, and those who were ground into poverty by oppressive rule, so deeply as never to have acquirred even the merest elements of education, hear others read political news; they attend upon public meetings and listen to speakers who do not fear to face the intolerant and bullying majority in this county; and as we have already said, they know more upon all these questions, than very many of those who dress in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day.

An independent young man will be neither bullied nor wheedled into voting against the dictates of his own conscience. True, a kind of indefinite and silly fear may have been ground into him from his childhood, in regard to the mere word DEMOCRAT; but if he will read the political history of his country, and find how uniformly the organization known by that good old name, has stood up for the true principles of liberty and the Constitution, he will learn to love it and the principles it signifies, in spite of the puffed up airs of men who would collapse into insignificance but for their wealth; or the nonsense of giggling girls, who are not to be compared in regard to anything but their dress, with the poor girl in the kitchen who cooks the fine dinners they daily partake of.

Let our young men come up to the help of the real patriots of the land, and devote themselves to the cause of true freedom; the success of which is necessary to give us a real peace, and restore the white man in the South to his normal condition in the Government.

REPUBLICAN RULE IN THE SOUTH.

When the moral and enlightened Republican party got hold of the State government in North Carolina, over $26,000,000 in bonds were issued for the pretended purpose of aiding the improvement of the State by means of railroads. It is said that thirty miles of railroad and one bridge were built, and the balance distributed among those who, to use a phrase of Pennsylvania Radicalism "understand addition, division and silence." Of this sum $241,000 were appropriated to buy members of the legislature, $6,000 of which went into the pocket of a smart negro member named HARRIS, who figured as a speech-maker in the Convention which nominated GRANT the other day at Philadelphia; Hon. JOHN C. ABBOTT, Radical Senator in Congress, was gratified by $20,000 out of the same pile.

The Democrats boosted these thieves from office in North Carolina, and are going after the same description of scoundrels now in Pennsylvania, with glorious prospects of entire success.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A letter from GEORGE E. SPENCER one of the Senators from Alabama, to the President of the United States, dated July 6, 1871, is a grand commentary on GRANT's professions of favor, towards the much needed reform in the Civil Service of the Government.

Mr. SPENCER argues against the appointment of his whilome colleague, WARNER, to the collectorship at Mobile; not on the ground of his unfitness at all, but because it would defeat GRANT in Alabama in 1872; and calls to the Presidential mind—if such a thing there be—that "in a few weeks we enter upon a campaign for county officers who are to *govern and manage* the next Presidential election."

Mr. S. speaks of a previous letter to he President, in which he had alluded to his absence from the Senate, during a period spent in Alabama for the purpose of furthering GRANT's prospects for renomination; and complains that his absence from Washington upon that occasion, had been taken advantage of to procure a recision of a certain agreement and understanding he and GRANT had with one another; and also sets forth in most affecting language, his speeches made in behalf of the Administration; especially specifying the applause of his audiences.

"You will also be kind enough to recollect;" says this pink of political integrity to the great Civil Service Reformer "that WARNER has had accorded to him fully five-sixths of the Federal patronage in Alabama * * * *yo* remarked to me some weeks since that you had done more for Mr. WARNER than almost any other man." Notwithstanding all of which, SPENCER is charitably "willing that he should be more than adequately provided for;" and promises that if he be LOT appointed Collector at Mobile, he unhesitatingly pledges himself to redeem the State, "*and place it under your control* in 1872."

That a Senator in Congress should write such a letter to the President of the United States, and not be severely rebuked for his outrageous trespass upon all decency, and upon all the proprieties belonging to both those high positions, exhibits, not only the low-down creatures whom a social revolution has cast up into the high places of the government, but how degraded the general political morality of the country has become.

It is only to such a man as GRANT that such a letter could by any possibility be written; and SPENCER knew his man to a very nicety, when he held up before his eyes the promise of placing a State *under his control*. GRANT's ideas of ruling politically, are identical with his ideas of ruling militarily. It is not enough for him that a State should cast its voto for him, and thus aid to make him the principal officer of the government; *it must be placed under his control*. He is not the servant but the ruler.

The man's whole education has been a military one, inculcating passive obedience to his ranking officer, from the day he donned his suit of grey cloth at West Point up to the present hour; and he exacts from all who approach him the same subserviency of demeanor, as a newly fledged Brevet Second Lieutenant does from the non-commissioned officers and men, of the Company to which his Colonel orders him to be attached.

THE INDICTMENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* has, at length, given up hope in having HARTRANFT and ALLEN withdrawn from the Republican ticket, and proceeds as it promised to give reasons why they cannot and should not be elected. Its issue of Monday last contains charges against HARTRANFT, the Treasury Ring and the CAMERONS, old and young, which will cause a stir among the faithful. We do but justice to Messrs ERRETT and MACKEY and a few other leaders, when we credit them with the effort to accomplish the withdrawal of at least a portion of the ticket. They visited Washington, appealed to GRANT to provide positions corresponding with those they were candidates for, but their mission failed and they are obliged to face certain defeat with a good grace.

Senator CAMERON could not move GRANT to provide a retreat for unpopular candidates, although admonished that his own election in November depended upon the verdict in October in Pennsylvania. His stubbornness in this matter has caused such disquiet among the managers that they are disposed to let Mr. GRANT take care of himself, and have so expressed themselves in various quarters. They say he could have at least provided for ALLEN, whom the HARTRANFT men insist is dragging down the ticket, and they are whetting their knives for his scalp, which has engendered a RED CLOUD feeling on the part of the friends of the candidate for Auditor General, who are disposed to accommodate them at that game.

In the meantime the *Press* goes for both with a will and publishes a correspondence from Harrisburg, containing charges which will keep the ring busy explaining until the second Tuesday of October. The editorial columns present a resume from which we take the following extracts:

It is manifest now that the Republican State Central Committee do not intend to bring about, either by a new convention or the reassembling of the old one, a modification of the ticket. They will continue to disregard the protests of the honest masses of the party in all parts of the Commonwealth, represented by more than a score of the most influential Republican journals. By so doing they court an inevitable defeat, and a defeat, too, which they and the thick-and-thin Ring organs assert must result in the overthrow of the Presidential ticket in November, not only in Pennsylvania, but, as a necessary consequence, in the nation. Moreover, they become aiders and abettors of the conspiracy to continue in existence the present rapacious State Treasury Ring, which has been so long plundering the tax-payers and corrupting and controlling the politics of both Republican and Democratic parties. The defeat of Messrs. Hartranft and Allen is simply a foregone conclusion.

* * * * * * *

We publish on another page to-day a strong array of facts, which are most damaging to the Harrisburg Treasury Ring, with which General Hartranft is clearly shown to be connected. These facts, together with the disclosures of "Coriolanus," thus far made, constitute an indictment which the Ring papers will find it most difficult to quash. If they do succeed in the attempt they must adopt a different line of argument from that upon which they have been depending. Snarling and snapping at the heels of the *Press* and its editor may be an effective way to advertise themselves into a little cheap notoriety, but it will never clear the skirts of their candidate fron the serious charges brought against him, and establish his fitness for the high office of Governor.

As for Harrison Allen, the candidate for Auditor General, we have not deemed it necessary to waste any powder upon him. He was not the first choice of the Cameron cabal, but was a prominent advocate of the most audacious and stupendous job which even Harrisburg has known for many years. He is, therefore, entirely acceptable to the Ring, being a man after their own heart, but is denounced by the honest voters everywhere, and will be worse beaten even than Hartranft.

Whatever the State Committee may do or fail to do in the premises, the more intelligent and conscientious Republicans in all parts of the State have determined to throw overboard these two Jonahs as vitally necessary both to the safety of the party and the honor of the State. The ticket thus lightened can be triumphantly elected, especially if a strong man shall be named for the additional Congressman at large. We shall thus save the most important of our candidates, those for members of Congress and Supreme Judge, and be prepared to carry through Grant and Wilson by thirty thousand majority in November. This can be done, and must be done. It is our only hope, for, as we have pointed out before, if the fortunes of Grant and Hartranft be indissolubly linked together, both must fail, in spite of fate and the Cameron faction.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The old North State will begin the ball on the 1st of August, and roll up a majority against the GRANTITES. Gov. VANCE is on the stump and speaking to enormous gatherings of the people.

On the 29th ult. he addressed a meeting at Wilson. A great part of his speech was devoted to national affairs. He took strong ground for Greeley, as the best means of securing real peace. He said that the South, by supporting a life-long opponent would convince the North of its earnest desire to forget the bitterness of the past; and as the Northern people, by offering GREELEY and BROWN on so liberal a platform as that adopted at Cincinnati, had convinced the South that a large body of its former enemies were desirous of shaking hands, The South would support GREELEY cheerfully, notwithstanding the many objections to him, in the hope of inaugurating an era of better feeling in the land, and of starting to return the Government to a constitutional administration. He hoped there would be unanimity at Baltimore, and was sure North Carolina would give GREELEY and BROWN a large majority, if indorsed there by the Democrats. He illustrated his position by a humorous story of and old preacher into whose hymn-book some bad boy had pasted the old song:

Old Grimes is dead;
That good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more.

On opening his book one day before a sermon, his eyes fell on this hymn. He read the first verse and stopped with surprise. He wiped his specs and read it again, and said, "Brethren, I have been singing out of this book for 40 years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before, but it's here, and I ain't agwine to go back on my book now, so please raise the tune, and we'll sing it through if it kills us." "Now," said the Governor, "we have been singing Democratic hymns for 40 years down here, and we have never recognized GREELEY as a Democrat before, but if the Baltimore Convention puts him in our hymn-book we'll sing him through if it kills."

THE POST admits that YERKES is a convicted felon; but he is the convicted felon who is endorsed by HARTRANFT, who uses all his influence with GEARY to have his pardon issued.

A WRITER in the *World* mentions the names of several Democrats who would be willing to be nominated for Governor of New York. The list includes Gov. HOFFMAN, Lieut.-Gov. BEACH, HORATIO SEYMOUR, FRANCIS KERNAN, HOMER A. NELSON, CLARKSON N. POTTER, A. P. LANNING, and LUCIUS ROBINSON. Of Gov. HOFFMAN the writer says that he "does not at the present time consider himself a candidate, nor does he say that he will not be. He has no anxiety to be Governor for another term, and prefers not to be again in the field."

A WASHINGTON telegram announces that—

The Republican National Executive Committee are procuring the names of various officeholders throughout the country, from whom, in a short time, they will ask contributions of money to help carry on the Presidential campaign. The civil service rules prohibit an assessment of officeholders for political purposes.

But, what cares "the Administration" for civil service rules, or any other rules or laws, when they stand in the way of His Military Majesty's re-election?

THE present state or politics in Pennsylvania may be understood from the fact that in Lancaster county, which gave GRANT over 7,000 majority, OLIVER J. DICKEY, the successor of THAD. STEVENS in Congress, has felt himself compelled to decline to run for a second term, because ELIAS BILLINGFELT, a Republican who supports BUCKALEW, is the favorite of the people. BUCKALEW will have not less than 2,000 majority in October—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE Democracy of Butler county have nominated the following ticket:

Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.—Lewis Z. Mitchell, subject to District Conference.
Senate.—Dr. Jos. S. Lusk, Subject to District Conference.
Assembly.—Henry Buhl, Thompson Kyle,
Sheriff.—Harvey Osburn.
Prothonotary.—John B. M'Quiston.
Register and Recorder, John Ralph.
Clerk of Court.—Thomas M'Gucken.
County Commissioner.—Samuel Louden.
County Auditors.—Alex. Russel, Henry Daubenspeck.
Coroner.—John Dombart.

Who Gets the Alabama Claims.

The New York *Sun* discussing this point says:

The question now arises, why, in order to get a good round sum in gross for the direct claims, have those who manage the negotiations sacrificed honor, consistency, and the future welfare of the United States? The answer is at hand. Some of those who have controlled the later stages of this business and conducted our side of the trial at Geneva, are largely interested, as purchasers and assignees, in these direct claims. They and their dummies have bought them to the amount of millions of dollars, and at a large discount. If they can get the money on them they care not a straw for the disgrace they have brought upon American diplomacy, nor for the peril in which they may involve the country in its negotiations with foreign powers in time to come. They are after British gold, and British gold they will get. The real sufferers by the raids of the Alabama cruisers will receive a trifling pittance; their diplomatic assignees, who understand addition, division, and silence, will pocket the rest.

When Dr. Greeley is installed in the White House, and a fearless Congress meets at the Capitol, then it will be the duty of the latter to overhaul these Alabama claims and find out who gets the money upon them. The Addition, Division, and Silence of this matter must then be fully and impartially explored.

POLITICAL.

The Labor Party.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Labor party have decided on holding their conference at the Germania Hall Assembly Rooms, in New York, on Tuesday forenoon, July 30. Governor Parker has also declined the nomination.

The "World" on Greeley.

NEW YORK, July 1..—The *World* to-day concedes the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. It nowhere perceives any respectable bolt against his nomination. That paper will advise no one to vote for Grant, but as between voting for Greeley and staying at home it has no advice to offer.

The Baltimore Convention.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Baltimore advices say that the preparations are nearly completed for the Democratic Convention. Ford's Theatre, the place of meeting, has been fitted up, and will accommodate between two and three thousand persons. Nearly every State delegation has secured its quarters. The Carrollton will be the headquarters for the principal delegations. Gov. White of Maryland, announces himself for Greeley, together with the most prominent men of the State.

Excursion Tickets to Baltimore

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has concluded to issue round trip tickets to the Baltimore Convention at reduced rates.

A Political Prediction.

NEW YOAK, July 1.—A letter has been received from General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, in the Fifth Avenue Conference that if Greeley and Brown were endorsed at Baltimore that he would carry Iowa for them; but what he did say was, "that if Baltimore endorsed Greeley stranger things had happened in politics, and that the electoral vote of Iowa would be cast for Greeley and Brown."

Governor Parker Declines the Labor Reform Nomination for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The following is the letter of Governor Parker declining the nomination of the Labor Reform party for the Vice Presidency:

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 28.

To Edwin M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston:

SIR—Your letter informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform party, which met at Columbus on the 22d of February last, placed me in nomination for Vice President of the United States has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow-citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of the workingmen. I have always been a member of the Democratic party. For nearly thirty-five years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government, and to the elevation of the laboring classes. Having been placed in an important public position as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor as well as by inclination to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its Convention. To be the candidate of one party, while supporting the nominees of another, although the two may agree substantially in principle, would be inconsistent, and I therefore decline the nomination by the Convention you represent. (Signed) JOEL PARKER.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, July 2.—The Democratic State Convention for the selection of delegates to Baltimore met at Lansing, at eleven o'clock this morning, H. M. Look, of Oakland county, was temporary Chairman.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to the afternoon.

The Greeley element predominates.

LATER.—In the Democratic Convention at Lansing to day, the Greeley element largely prevailed. The Chairman, Judge Little said that party was of the past, and advised the acceptance of the Greeley ticket. The delegates to the Baltimore Convention are for Greeley, except one. A new State Central Committee was appointed, a majority of whom are in favor of Greeley. The following were adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the principals embodied in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That our delegates to Baltimore be directed to vote as a unit.

BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

Monthly Statement of the Public Debt as Cooked up in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of June, just closed.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,374,883,870
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total	$ 1,789,451,100
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Lawful money debt	$ 25,343,000
Matured debt	7,926,797
Legal Tender Notes	357,588,296
Fractional currency	40,855,835
Coin Certificates	32,086,300
Total	$ 2,253,251,328
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	2,294,957,142
Interest	41,705,813
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	88,149,168
Currency	15,321,689
Total	103,470,793
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,191,486,343
RECAPITULATION.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	2,031,035
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails &c.	3,708,934
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,922,936

THE "FANNIE."

Rumored Capture of the Vessel—The Crew Either Killed or Taken Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The editor of the *Cronista*, the Spanish newspaper here, has received the following dispatch:

The steamer "Fannie" has been burned and all the cargo captured. Gen. Peralto and several others were killed and the rest taken prisoners.

Reported Details of the Capture from Spanish Sources.

HAVANA, July 2.—A telegram from Col. Valera, dated Herradura, June 25th, twenty two leagues from Quantaimo, says:

The Fannie had landed a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition. She got aground and is now burning within sight. The expedition consisted of fifty-six men and was commanded by Gen. Peralto. The expeditionists landed and buried the cargo. Valera attacked the filibusters killing Peralto and capturing their flag and important correspondence for Cespedes together with five prisoners.

EUREKA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

An Explorer Explored—The Great Discoverer of the Source of the Nile Unearthed by Stanley, the "Herald" Man.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A *Herald* special from London says letters have been received there from Stanley, the Livingstone explorer, of which the following is a summary:

From Unyanyembe, where Stanley arrived September last, he intended advancing on Ujiji, but Mirambo, King of Tjowa, said that no caravan should pass Ujiji except over his body. The Arabs declared war, and anticipated a victory. I gave assistance the first day, in concert with the Arabs, and attacked two villages, and captured, killed or drove away the inhabitants. The third day, the Arabs were ambushed, and routed with terrible slaughter. On the fourth day there was a general desertion of Arabs. My own men, after considerable difficulty, reached the suburbs of Ujiji. I entered, firing guns and carrying the American flag. The astonished natives flocked out in crowds, with deafening shouts. I noticed in the centre group of Arabs, strongly contrasting their sunburt faces, a hale-looking, gray bearded white man, wearing a naval cap with faded gold band, and red woolen shirt, preserving a demeanor of coolness before the Arabs. I inquired Dr. Livingstone, I presume? He smilingly answered, "yes." He informed me that he started in March, 1866, with twelve Sepoys, nine Johanna men and seven liberated slaves, and traveled up the banks of the Rohruma. His men got frightened and deserted, and reported Livingstone dead, as an excuse for their desertion. He crossed the Chambezi and found it not the Zambezi, but a wholly separate river. He found it was called farther on Lualaba. He explored it seven hundred miles, and found that Chambezi is doubtless the source of the Nile, and that the length of the Nile is two thousand six hundred miles. It is not supplied by Tanganyaka. He reached within one hundred and eighty miles of the explored ground, when he was obliged to return to Ujiji destitute He here met me. We both left here on the 16th of October, and arrived at Unyanyembe at the end of November. We spent twenty-eight days in exploring the district together. Livingstone left Unyanyembe to explore the north of Tanganyika Lake and the remaining one hundred and eighty miles of the Hulaba river. This will occupy the next two years.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Newspapers Suppressed in Peru—Prof. Agassiz en Route North—Small Pox in Chili—Guatemala and Nicaragua Moving Against the Jesuits.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Peruvian advices state that the two opposition papers to the present administration, the *National* and *El Commercio* have been again suppressed and their editors imprisoned.

The revolt at Lima has been suppressed by the troops.

Prof. Agazziz and party left Cllaao on the last of June for the North.

The small pox continues spreading in Chili. Congress is about passing a compulsory vaccination law.

Central American advices state that the Government of Guatemala has ordered the confiscation of all the property of the Jesuits. Nicaragua has also ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country.

The Transatlantic Telegraph Line from Santa Rosa, in the Argantine Republic, to Santiago, in Chili, has been formally opened.

CABLE PERSONALS.

LONDON, July 2.—Nellie Grant, accompanied by Minister Schenck, visits the House of Lords to-night.

Sir Roundell Palmer assumed his seat in the House of Commons yesterday.

Russell Guerney addressed his constituents in Southampton last night. He spoke warmly of the Americans, who, he said were desirous of preserving friendly relations with England. He thought an interchange of visits between the two countries was advisable, He cared not whether England was required by the Arbitrators at Geneva to pay two or three millions, more or less, but it was necessary that both nations should feel that justice had been done, and their disputes honorably settled.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Catalonia.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Madrid Government has sent large reinforcements to the troops now in Catalonia, so as to be in readiness should any demonstration be made.

GILMORE'S GIGANTOMACHY.

The Jubilee Yesterday—The Irish and French Bands, and German Cornet Quartette the Great Features—Greeley En Route.

BOSTON, July 2.—The cool weather rendered the attendance on the concert this afternoon somewhat less a task than on the previous day, and the audience was proportionately more numerous and enthusiastic, as their favorite bands appeared in succession.

The Irish band, which improved in its execution over yesterday's effort, was kept on the stage more than half an hour.

Madame Peschka Leutner sang an aria from Martha with a military band accompaniment, and for an encore sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with magnificent effect.

Strauss, the cornet quartette and the French band, which latter gave a selection from "Robert Le Diable," were received with marked demonstrations and encored, the cornets responding with "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

Madame Peschtka Leutner received an elegant floral tribute from Newport.

Another concert was given by the French band to-night.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Horace Greeley left for Boston by the steamer Providence this afternoon.

A dispatch says it is believed in Washington that the recent expedition for Cuba taken out in the Fannie, was successfully landed on the island.

Private advices from Ludington, Michigan, says that a fire on Saturday burned two warehouses belonging to Mr. Ward, and also a mill of Libbens & Co., adjoining. Loss $20,000.

BASSETT BEATEN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was immense.

The First Race

for the Hopeful stakes, half a mile dash, for two year olds, was won by Morris' Mollie Jackson, Tom Bowling second and Asteroid third—time 51¼ seconds.

The Second Race

was for a purse of $600, mile heats for all ages, the first horse to receive $450, the second $160 and the third $50; seven horses entered, John Harper's Littleton, P. M. Hall's John Merryman, D. McDaniels' Abd el Koree, D. Surgert's Shylock, J. B. and H. Davis' Piedmont, Coffin D. Dawrence's Lochiel and John McCormack's Belle Aitken. The following is the summary: Littleton, 1 2 2—Time 1:45 1:45 1:49; Abd el Koree, 2 3, drawn.

The Great Race of the Day

was for the Monmouth Cup, a dash of two and one-half miles, which had twelve nominations of $50 each, play or pay, added to a purse of $1,500, the second to receive $300 and the third $150, out of the stakes.

At the sale of pools Bassett brought $1,800 and Longfellow $1,000. Subsequently Bassett brought $2,000 and Longfellow $1,200. The excitement was at a fever heat. Longfellow was the winner by twenty lengths—Time 4:34.

But little difficulty was experienced in effecting a start and the horses got away together, Bassett having the inside of the track. For the first half mile they ran head and head, the only advantage if any being in favor of Bassett. As horses, warming into their stride passed the grand stand, the excitement rose to a fever pitch, The first mile and a half found their positions unchanged, but the backers of Bassett evidently had misgivings as their favorite was doing his best while it seemed that Longfellow was still being held in by his rider. Their fears were confirmed for when the horses swept past the grand stand the second time, Longfellow's rider gave head to the horse who gallantly responded and quickly placed two lengths between himself and Bassett. The scene was indescribable. Men threw their hats in the air and cheered wildly, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and bet countless pairs of gloves on John Harper's steed. From this moment it was evident that it was all up with Bassett, and although the rider used whip and spur without stint it was of no avail. Every moment Longfellow increased his lead and landed an easy winner in 4:34 or, as some of the judges claim, in 4.33. Bassett was beaten over a dozen lengths. The enthusiasm of the Western men was unbounded. They crowded around John Harper cheering and congratulating the old man who also seemed laboring under great excitement. Immense sums were lost on the race by the New Yorkers, John Morrissey being among the heavy losers. The day's races are acknowledged to have been the finest and fairest ever conducted on the American turf.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Caravan.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Boutwell resumed his official duties this morning.

The President is expected to return to Washington in time to hold a Cabinet session on Friday next.

Mail Service.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, between Washington and Baltimore, commencing to-morrow.

Indians Concentrating for Mischief.

Lt. Col. Davidson writes to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of Camp Supply, June 3, to the effect that the main camp of the Cheyennes and some two hundred Kiowas intend to depredate along the road from Camp Supply to Arkansas. He suggests that in view of the anticipated junction of the Cheyennes and Kiowas for raiding purposes that a telegraph be run from Fort Haynes to Fort Dodge.

Indian Agent Tappan writes from Ft. Berthold, Dakota, that there have been unusual movements among the Sioux near that agency, and some seven hundred lodges of Indians were concentrating about eight hundred miles from the Fort, evidently bent on mischief.

The Louisiana Troubles.

Wm. Murrill, a member of the Louisiana State Central Committee, of which Packard is chairman, arrived here to-day from New Orleans, on his way to Long Branch to see President Grant on business connected with the Republican party affairs in that State.

Breach Loaders.

The Board to decide on the breach loading system for muskets, consisting of Gen. Terry, Col Hagner and Col. Clitz, Major Reno and Capt. Livingston, meets at New York on the 3d of September, with authority to adjourn to Springfield to take advantage of the resources of the armory there.

Heavy Ordnance.

A Board, consisting of Colonels Whitley and Getty, Colonels Wright and Laidley, Majors Seymour, and Crispin and Lieut Dutton, have been appointed to meet on the tenth of July to determine on the models of heavy ordnance for experiments by the Chief of Ordnance.

Gen. McKenzie not Dead Yet.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to Gen. Augur in reference to the truth of the report from Galveston, June 19th, that Gen. McKenzie, Lieut. Smith and eight men had been surprised and killed by the Indians and received the following reply:

SAN ANTONIO, July 1.

To Adjutant General Townsend:

Not one word of truth in it. McKenzie was at Fort Griffin and well on the 20th of June and was to start on the 22d.

[Signed] GEN. AUGUR.

SUN STROKE.

In New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Thirty-seven cases of sunstroke were reported by the police yesterday, seven of which proved fatal. The thermometer at eight o'clock this morning opened at ninety in the shade.

In Boston.

Four cases of sunstroke occurred at Boston yesterday.

BOSTON, July 2.—Twenty cases of sun stroke yesterday where death ensued, have been reported up to noon to-day. A number of persons affected by the heat are now lying in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Coroners today have been notified to hold inquests on twenty-eight bodies of victims by sun stroke.

What An Old-Time Democrat Says.

[The following letter from Judge Watterson recalls some political history of 30 years ago. The writer succeeded James K. Polk as a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, in 1840, when the latter was elected Governor. —*Ed*]

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1872.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Neither you nor I have forgotten the Presidential canvass of 1840. You took stock in William Henry Harrison, and I in Martin Van Buren. Your stock paid, and mine didn't.

I need not tell you what caused the great political storm that swept over the country during that memorable year, tearing from the Democratic party many of its oldest members. You know that there had been a great financial crash in the land; the people were oppressed by debt and cursed by a depreciated currency. They argued that matters could not be made any worse, and might be bettered by a change of rulers. On this theory they fought and conquered. Mr. Van Buren received but 60 electoral votes.

To my mind there is a striking analogy between the canvass upon which we have just entered and that of 1840. I remember that when the Whig National Convention put Gen. Harrison in the field for President, instead of their great idol, Henry Clay we, Democrats had some hearty, wholesome laughing. This amusement we indulged in for three months. About the fourth month things began to look serious, entirely too serious for any further sport. The truth is we were then beaten—badly beaten. We found out, when it was too late, that the public mind was restless and dissatisfied with those in authority. The people panted for a change, and they were determined to have it. When we attempted to convince a man against his will invariably we left him of the same opinion still. The ridicule we heaped on Gen. Harrison only made him stronger. History is now repeating itself. The nomination of Horace Greeley was at first received by the Grantites with horse-laughter. They flattered themselves that it was a huge joke, which strut its hour upon the stage and then be heard of no more. Little did they know of the spirit that animated the able and patriotic Republicans who assembled at Cincinnati. And little did they know of the longing of the people for the overthrow of military reign and personal Government. Least of all did they know of the shouts that would go up for Greeley all over the country—North, South, East, and West. Even now they are persuading themselves, right in the face of palpable facts to the contrary, that the Democratic party has run stark mad, and will either nominate a third candidate at Baltimore or commit some other act of folly. Let me tell them that the time has passed when that old organization can be controlled by impracticable politicians. The masses have resolved to think and act for themselves, and woe unto the once respected leader who attempts to cross their path! Why am I now addressing you this letter? Because my whole heart is in the cause espoused by Horace Greeley. I believe that under his lead we can drive the vandals from high places, and restore the Government to its original purity. To effect this high and holy purpose I am willing to co-operate with anybody or party. And I believe that millions of my countrymen are and will be animated by the same patriotic impulse. The two armies of Cincinnati and Baltimore will be united on the 9th of July, and then we will move directly on the enemy's works. Then the devotees of Grantism will wake up to a realization of the stupendous struggle in which they are engaged. Then they will see the return of 1846, only a great deal more so.

The question is, not what you have been, but what are you now? Not what you thought on subjects that no longer agitate the public mind or concern the public welfare, but what view do you take of political affairs as they are unfolded to your gaze at the present moment? I pity the man who prowls around the graveyard of dead issues. When I meet with such a man, I instinctively turn away from his lead. The Democratic party cannot afford to rip open old controversies. Exclude from its ranks all the old Whigs and it could not carry a single State in the South, nor do I believe it could carry a single State in the North. Suppose that old life-time Democrats like myself should refuse to vote for any man who has not always belonged to the organization, what would become of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs? I remember the time when they both said as hard things against the Democratic party as Horace Greeley ever wrote or uttered. The student of political history might employ a few hours profitably in the Senate of the United States. There he would find not less than fifteen Republican Senators, some of whom are the ablest and most unscrupulous Radicals in that body, who were formerly Democrats of the straightest sect. Should he pursue his investigations to the other end of Pennsylvania-ave. he would find a gentlemen occupying the highest position in the Government who told me, eight years age, that the only vote he had ever cast for President was for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and he added: "I voted for Buchanan to beat Fremont." Yes, and four members of his Cabinet were in times past roaring Democrats. I have stated these facts that any one may see the utter folly of hunting up old records, in order to ascertain the whereabouts of politicians now-a-days.

Thank God, neither of us is thinking of party. We are thinking of our country. Her highest interests demand that we should bury the animosities engendered by the late cruel war. The man who is trying to keep them alive, in order to creep into office, is, to me, a despicable character. What we want is a forgetfulness of the past. I believe that the elevation of Horace Greeley to the Presidency will do more than that of any other man to restore kind feelings between the sections. So believing, I am for him with enthusiasm. Let the principles enunciated in his noble letter of acceptance bloom once more at the National Capitol, and we will be a happy people.

Your friend. HARVEY M. WATERSON.

Gov. Neil S. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

Agassiz's Discoveries.

Professor Agassiz is once more heard from by letter from South America. He was in the very best of spirits, having learned numerous wonderful things in relation to his celebrated glacial theory. How gleefully of the immense satisfaction with which he must have indited the post-script, of which the following is an extract: "While I was transcribing this report, Pourtales came in with the statement that he noticed the first indications of an Andean glacier in this vicinity. I have visited the locality twice since. It is a magnificent polished surface, as well preserved as any I have ever seen upon cold, glaciated ground or under glaciers of the present day, with well marked furrows and scratches. Think of it! a characteristic surface, indicating glacier action, in latitude 37 south, at the level of the sea!"

Dangers to the Republic.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman delivered before the Literary Sooieties of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, on Wednesday, June 26th, an address on the above theme, which will attract universal attention and endorsement. We give a portion of his comprehensive view, and regret our space this morning will not permit a reprint of the whole:

I come, lastly, to consider what, in my judgment, is a greater peril than any of which I have spoken—the tendency toward centralization. In treating this subject I must necessarily express some political views, for they are inherent in it; but I shall not violate the proprieties of the occasion by speaking as a partisan, and I trust that I shall avoid wounding the most delicate sensibility. If, as I have supposed, the theme that I have chosen is a proper one, it cannot be improper to express calmly, impartially and without party bias, feeling or purpose, the thoughts to which it gives rise—thoughts, indeed, that are inseparable from its consideration.

The tendency toward centralization is by no means confined to the United States. It stands revealed in the consolidation of Italy, the unification of Germany, and the union of the British Provinces under the Dominion of Canada, as well as with us. There may be hidden causes of this tendency that it is difficult to discover, but there are other causes too patent to escape observation, or at least agencies that work without ceasing in a centralizing direction. Every ship that is launched, every railroad that is built, every telegraph wire that is stretched, is an agency of this kind. The ship owner looks to the Federal Government, clothed with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States," for the protection and encouragement his interest requires, and naturally wishes that government to be powerful enough to grant him all he asks. The railroad company, spurning the limits of a State, projects its road through many States, and submits with ill-concealed discontent to the vexations of local law. The road itself, almost annihilating time and space by the rapidity of transit, brings the most remote regions into close communication, until the mind finds itself losing the idea of State lines and thinking only of the wide-spreading republic. And so, in a still more eminent degree, with the telegraph.

But these are not the only agents of consolidation. One of the most powerful, if I am not mistaken, is what may be styled metropolitan literature and the metropolitan press. It has been said that orators govern Republics, but if the remark was ever true, it is true no longer. Had every member of Congress the eloquence of Demosthenes, they could not mold public sentiment against a press whose daily issues exceed 1,300,000, and furnish daily mental food to millions of readers. But of these 1,300,000 daily sheets, about 1,170,000, or nearly eight-ninths of the whole number, are published in the three cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. More than one-half of the whole number issue from the press of New York alone.

If we turn from the dailies to the weeklies, tri- and semi-weeklies, reviews and magazines, we find the same striking fact—that these three cities are the great centers of publication. There is scarcely an art or industry that has not its organ in the city of New York. So, too, of the books published in the United States. More than three-fourths—probably nearer nine-tenths—issue from the press of these three cities. The effect is that they have become the great centers from which the facts, the fictions and the opinions that are molding the American mind, emanate. But local self-government requires vigorous and independent thought on the part of those who uphold it. It is a plant that does not flourish in the atmosphere of monopoly, whether of business or of ideas. The centralization of power that has distinguished for centuries every government of France, whatever its form, has been owing in a great degree, it is thought, to the centralizing influence of Paris. And so, I am inclined to think, the tendency of the facts I have stated, has been and is to strengthen the idea of consolidation among our people. Look into many of the school books and see what political doctrines are taught to our children—doctries that twenty years ago no party would have ventured to assert. See how in newspaper and periodical, in law book and volumes called historical, the powers of the Federal Government are exalted to a height beyond the imagination of the warmest advocate of a strong Government when the Constitution was formed. In brief, see how literature in all its departments, influenced by the materialistic tendencies of the age, or seduced by the glowing image of a gorgeous and imperial Republic, lends its potent aid to the work of centralization. And remembering that this literature comes from a section of the country in which centralization has ever found its most able and efficient supporters, I think that I do not err in attributing to this cause all the weight that I attach to it.

Another striking fact may have some connection with the subject under discussion. I refer to the much more rapid rate of increase in the last seventy years, and throughout all Christendom, of the urban than of the rural population. The population of England in 1871 was nearly two and a half times as great as it was in 1801. But, in the same period, the population of London had grown from 876,000 to 3,883,000; of Liverpool from 71,600 to 493,000; of Manchester, from 70,000 to 355,000. From 1800 to 1866 the increase of population in France was thirty-three per cent. But in the same time the population of Paris was nearly tripled. Berlin, which, in 1816, contained but 183,000 inhabitants, now contains over 700,000. St. Petersburg has six times the population it had a century ago. Madrid contains two and a half times as many people as it did in 1845. And these are but illustrations. Throughout all Europe the population of cities and towns has increased far more rapidly than that of the country. The same thing is true of America. The last census shows that in some of the States there was within the last decade no increase at all of the rural population, or one too insignificant to be noticed. The whole increase was in the cities and towns; and, with the exception of some of the new States, the same census shows everywhere in the Republic an increase in the cities and towns altogether disproportionate to that outside of them. What will be the ultimate effect of this fact, if prolonged, upon our institutions, I do not venture to predict. I merely note it as a fact very striking in itself, and worthy of the profoundest consideration.

I have thus, in a very imperfect manner, I am aware, brought to your attention some of the causes, or at least agencies, that are at work tending to create a supreme centralized government over the Republic. To these is to be added the inevitable effect of the late civil war, in which the government assumed powers by all admitted to be extraordinary, and to the exercise of which the people became habituated.

Of course it will be understood that in enumerating among these causes commerce, railroads, telegraph, literature and the press, I manifest no hostile disposition toward them or any or either of them. There is no one so absurd as to be their enemy. But the best of earthly things may have evil as well as good tendencies, and it is but common prudence while we accept and enjoy the good, to seek to avert the evil.

That with tremendous power all these causes have operated and yet continue to operate, might easily be shown by our history for the last ten years, and especially by a review of the Constitutional Amendments and the legislation of Congress. But I forbear to enter upon that field, lest it might be deemed inappropriate to the occasion. I will only venture the single remark, that the interpretation placed by some commentators upon the first section of the fourteenth article of the amendments makes the jurisdiction of Congress supreme over all State legislation in everything that concerns life, liberty, property, or the equal protection of the laws,—in short, in almost everything that is the subject of law,—if this is the true interpretation, consolidation already exists.

It remains to be considered whether the concentration of all power in the hands of the Federal Government would be likely to preserve or imperil the existence of the Republic. To my mind nothing in the future seems more certain than that it would not only imperil, but ultimately destroy it. I do not believe it possible that it could long endure such a system. Whatever name might be given it—Republic, Monarchy, Empire or Federation—its true name would be despotism. There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that a government of despotic powers is alone able to govern a great extent of territory. The very reverse of the proposition is nearer the truth The very magnitude of a country, diversified in its interests and in the habits, usages, customs and traditions of its people, makes local self-governments an indispensible necessity. Without our system of States, the Federal Government would never have existed; without them, it could never have extended from ocean to ocean, without them, a happy, contented, free and prosperous people would never have been our boast. And whenever they shall cease to exist or shall become but a name, the foundations of the Republic will have crumbled away and the structure they supported will hasten to its fall. I cannot repress a feeling of amazement when I see men, whose ability and patriotism I cannot deny, straining every nerve to extend the jurisdiction of Congress over matters of the merest local concern in the States, as if it could possibly be either right or politic for the purely local law of a State to be made by the representatives of other States. I cannot but marvel at the blindness that does not perceive that a Congress with such powers would soon become the most corrupt body on earth, and fall to pieces from that corruption.

But it is time to bring this discourse to a close. I have endeavored to point out some of the dangers that menace the duration of the Republic, and to weigh their importance as I went along. How they are to be averted it would be presumptuous in me to predict. To time and experience must be left the task of providing remedies for whatever evils may be found to exist. Our fore-fathers, in framing the Constitution, wisely provided for its amendment. They knew that no work of human hands is perfect, they knew that what is sufficient for the wants of one generation, may, from changed circumstantes, be inadequate to the wants of another. They founded a government more perfect than the world had ever known. They ordained it not for themselves only, but for their posterity also. To those who should come after them, they left the task of making such alterations as experience should prove to be necessary or wisdom commend. Herein consists the prime element of safety as long as the Government shall endure. That the Constitution will be further amended there can be no doubt. If it shall happen in your day, see to it that the rights of the States and the liberties of the people be preserved. In the meantime, cultivate your own literature, maintain your own institutions of learning, sustain your own press; in a word, "do your own thinking."

Young gentlemen, within the peaceful precincts of this university, inseparably associated with the immortal name of Jefferson, in the bosom of a Commonwealth whose fame will endure as long as genius has a worshiper, freedom a disciple, or heroism an admirer, you have received your preparatory training for the great trials of life. It is no pathway of ease that you are soon to tread, but it may prove a highway of honor if you tread it well.

Without rash and overweening confidence, but with brave hearts and steadfast minds, you should enter upon it. Let no vain repining over the past, no morbid disgust with the present, no unmanly fear of the future, unnerve your minds or palsy your efforts. Go forth, resolved to contribute by your talents, your education, your industry, your energy to the welfare and glory of your native land. Let this be your earnest and unvarying rule of action, and whether fortune shall grant or withhold honors and wealth, you will have in your dying hours what you will then prize more than honors and wealth, the inward consciousness of a well spent life.

A

Laws for the Million.

A note dated on Sunday is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from one intoxicated, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker—he must pay it.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

A note by a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for their agents.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced,

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

THE "Berlin Society for the study of Modern Languages" has undertaken what we regard as a good work, in deciding to found an "Academy of Modern Philology," in which the languages of modern Europe will be taught in the same thorough manner as the classical tongues are at present in our Universities. Every year a knowledge of the languages now spoken becoming more and more a necessary part of a liberal education.

There was a jubilation in Washington yesterday over the opening of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at New Centre Market, on Pennsylvania aveune.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Child Drowned.

Yesterday morning a lad named Bach, aged about five years, went down to a sand boat moored at the foot of Fifteenth street, for the purpose of taking dinner to his father, who was at work on the boat. While playing about the little fellow tripped and fell overboard into the water between the sand boat and a boat moored alongside, and was drowned. The father noticed the accident and jumped in after the child but was unable to rescue it. The body was not recovered for more than an hour afterwards, having been drawn under the boat by the current. When the body was found it was removed to the parents' residence on Fourteenth street. The distress of the family was heart rending, and created deep sympathy among the crowds gathered about the house. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

Lynch's Trial.

In the Criminal Court on Saturday morning the counsel for Ambrose Lynch, charged with the murder of Wm. Hatfield, moved for a continuance of the case until the next term of court. He presented an affidavit signed by Lynch, in which the absence of an important witness for the defense was asserted, and the inflamed condition of the public mind was also urged as an additional reason in support of the motion for continuance, District Attorney Bayne stated that the case had been fixed for trial on Tuesday next and that counsel for defense had received due notice. He also asserted that the witness referred to in the affidavit had fled from the county some weeks before the murder was committed, and that it was not probable he could be secured, as indictments were pending against him. Mr. Mackrell said that the defendant was anxious to secure additional counsel, and unless time was given that could not be done, and he would be compelled to go to trial without due preparation. Judge Sterrett directed the filing of the affidavit, but stated that the defense should be prepared for trial on the day named.

POLITICAL.

The Meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Saturday—Call for a Convention.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday morning. In the absence of Mr. Bailey, the Chairman, Mr. Jos. S. Lare was called upon to preside, and W. N. Murray, Secretary.

The only business of a public nature transacted was the adoption of the following resolutions offered by Jno. C. Barr, Esq.

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens, and all others opposed to the present corrupt National, State and County Governments, and who are in favor of honesty and a just administration of the laws, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, July 20, in the country districts between the hours of three and five o'clock, and in the other districts from six to seven, P. M., and elect two persons to represent said election districts in county Convention at the Court House, on Tuesday, July 23, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., to nominate a county ticket, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be delegated the power to designate the place of holding said election in any district, in case a change be deemed necessary, of which due notice shall be given.

A resolution was also adopted ordering the election of delegates for Wilkins township, to be held at the house of Mr. Daniel Wertz, Turtle creek.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

The Alumni Meeting—Interesting Addresses—Election of Officers, &c.

The alumni of the Western University gave their first annual banquet yesterday afternoon in the University Hall. The attendance was large, there being about one hundred present in addition to the faculty.

At half-past three o'clock the entire company sat down to a sumptuous spread gotten up in excellent style, and to which ample justice was done. Mr. J. R. Wightman presided with grace and efficiency.

The first address was delivered by W. D. Moore, Esq., one of the Alumni, who paid a fitting and glowing tribute to the University, and its honored and able faculty. Brief addresses were then delivered by Prof. Rohrbacker, Rev. Critchlow, G. W. Guthrie, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Dr. Holmes and Dr. Howard. The report of the Executive Committee was presented and recommended that each member should contribute one dollar annually, and that the Alumni should meet yearly at the University. Adopted.

The report of the Treasurer showed

Balance from last report	$ 6 95
Taxes paid by members	15 00
Total	$21 95
EXPENDITURES.	
Treasurer's book	$ 2 00
Janitor's fee	2 00
Total	$ 4 00
Balance on hand	$17 95

The report was received and filed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. D. Moore; Vice Presidents, C. C. Dickey, G K. Miles; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Wrightman; Recording Secretary, R. C. Moore, Treasurer, H. F. Hughes. The following gentlemen were then added to the Executive Committee: Messrs. Wilson, Wrightman, Guthrie and Montooth.

The Alumni then proceeded in a body to the Third Presbyterian Church where the commencement exercises of the institution were held. The exercises consisted of Music, Prayer, and Salutatory Oration in Latin by T. D. Carnahan.

Literary Fame—By J. M. Duff.
Practical Life—By R. B. McMaster,
Moral Courage—H. R. Scully.
Free Institutions—J. L. Koethen, Jr.
Ethics and Esthetics—O. S. Richardson.
Constructive Canibalism—D. D. Dickey.
Men of Our Day—H. S. Smith.
Conflict of Thought—J. S. Crawford.
Saracens—C. W. Lewis.
Our Dramatic Powers—H. E. Kier.
The God of Science—D. W. Jones.
Valedictory Address—J. R. Reed.
Orations for the Degree of M. A.
True Culture—H. F. Hughes.
Originality—C. C. Dickey.
Conferring of Degrees.
Benediction.

The exercises were highly interesting and commanded the attention of the audience throughout.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Lucre Loving Magistrates—Exempting Militia from Jury Duty—About Strikes—Gas Monopolies and Wooden Pavements—New License Law Wanted—The Jail Overcrowded—Tilting at Mayor Blackmore, &c.

On Saturday morning, in the Criminal Court, the grand jury made their presentment to his honor, Judge Sterrett, and having finished their labors, the jury were discharged with the thanks of the court.

In opening the presentment says:

BETTER MAGISTRATES WANTED.

"We have had before us a large number of bills and other mattars submitted for consideration. Many of the bills we felt bound to return "*ignoramus.*" Indeed we were of the opinion the costs in many cases should have been placed on the magistrates instead of the county. With all due respect to the voters, we would impress upon them the importance of looking for a better class of men than are now exercising the important office of magistrate. The same will apply to constables. The returns made by such officials are disgraceful, and appears that love of money is the only incentive to cupidity which induces them to entertain suits with the only merit of destroying the peace and diguity of the inhabitants. We deeply regret the necessity of adverting to this lamentable state of affairs, which compel us for the sake of truth to make mention of the fact in the face of an intelligent constituency."

The grand jury pay a high complement to the judges of the court and recommend a unanimous re-election of Judges Sterrett and Stowe without regard to party.

EXEMPTING MILITIA.

The presentment continues: "Our attention has been called to an act of the general assembly exempting from jury duty persons paying to *volunteer military companies* a petty sum of money. This, to our mind, is pernicious, bestowing privileges on the few to the manifest wrong of the many. Each and every person of sound mind, citizens of the United States, should be compelled by law, as heretofore directed, to serve as jurors, and take their turn without fear or favor.

ABOUT STRIKES.

"We would suggest to persons employed and embloyers to cultivate a better feeling with regard to strikes. No good to either parties can result from stopping work to seek redress (oftentimes) for imaginary wrongs. Parties interested should consult together by committees, and by this remedy, with the use of good common sense on both sides, much litigation will be prevented, and put designing demagogues adrift." The jury continues in the same strain, paying a compliment to the "hard-fisted workingman."

The jury recommended that in consideration of the vast outlay annually for gas in lighting the public buildings, that the parties in power erect a house on the public property to generate their own gas. Quite a severe "hit" for the Pittsburgh Gas monopoly.

The jury also recommends that in consideration of the great annoyance to the courts and offices of the court-house, by the rattling of wagons on the cobble-stones of the street, a wooden or concrete pavement be laid about that building.

HOW THE LICENSE LAW WORKS,

After referring to the vast increase of intemperance and crime in the county, the jury says: "The Commissioners were not the proper persons to invest with the power of granting license, for they sadly abused the trust reposed in them and made bad worse. The present law is, if anything could be, more objectionable than the former. Any person, even the vilest of the vile, can now procure a license, for money, to keep a den to deal out liquid damnation to destroy the souls of men and women. We are accursed with this evil, and we trust in God that something will be brought to bear to abolish all such holes of iniquity. The jury recommends as a remedy the placing of the licenses in the hands of the judges, who have the confidence of all honest men."

OVERCROWDING THE JAIL.

The jury paid a visit to Dixmont, the refuge and the workhouse, county farm and penitentiary, and found them all in good order. They say: "Our attention has been called to the condition of the jail, where the cells are crowded with the unfortunate, consigned by the Mayors and others for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The non-payment of a fine appears to be the reason for crowding the prison. There should be some salutary measure devised to prevent these wholesale commitments for petty offenses. We would request the court to look into the matter for the sake of the families of the wretched persons there confined."

REACHING FOR MAYOR BLACKMORE.

"We are constrained to notice the crowded state of the prison, from the large number sent there by the Mayors, and it is due to truth to remark that the Mayor of Pittsburgh is largely in excess in sending to jail the poor, who are unable to pay the fine and costs imposed. Men are huddled together like cattle in railroad cars. We would recommend that the Mayors be *salaried officers with no fees*. This would put a stop to this wholesale imprisonment of the unfortunates, which places money in the pockets of the officials by depleting the country treasury. The law-making power should look to this matter, and repeal the act allowing such officers *fees* for sending to the *Work House* and *jail*. This would place the *Mayors* on the same footing with the *aldermen* as regards costs."

WEARY OF LIFE.

An Old Man Hangs Himself in a Barn.

On Saturday Coroner West held an inquest at Elizabeth on the body of an old man named Samuel McSperran who was found hung in a barn. Deceased had been employed for about two years on the farm of Mr. T. B. Westbay, not far from Elizabeth. A week ago last Wednesday he was missed from the premises, and was not seen again until yesterday, when his dead body was found. Efforts were made to discover what had become of him, but all were in vain. For the last few days a very offensive smell has been observed about the barn on Mr. Westbay's premises.

On the day that the old man was missed, a load of hay was hauled into the barn and has ever since been standing beside the "hay mow." Behind this load of hay, and completely hidden by it, stood a ladder, leaning against the hay mow. Some person going about the barn, happened to go behind the load of hay, and there discovered the dead body of McSperran, hanging by the neck from one of the upper rounds of the ladder. He had twisted the rope from the tough inner bark of a tree, and had tied one end around his neck and the other to the round of the ladder, and in this manner had hanged himself. He had evidently hung there for some time, probably since the time of his disappearance, as the body was greatly decompared.

The jury in the case returned a verdict of death from suicide. The deceased was sixty-eight years of age, and, so far as known, has no friends or relatives in this country.

SOME of the denizens of the Thirteenth Ward complain about the scarcity of police in that quarter, and the high handed manner in which contractors run the machine. On Saturday a contractor was detected in the act of carrying dirt from Craig street, east of Center Avenue, to fill up the other end of Craig street. When it is remembered that this dirt will have to be soon hauled back again to the identical spot at the expense of the property holders on Craig street, it will be seen that this thing partakes something of the nature of an outrage. A suit would probably fetch these gentlemen to their senses.

THE THEFT OF THE AGE.

Exciting News from the African Diamond—Six Pounds' Weight of Diamonds Stolen—Half a Million Dollars Bagged.

[From the World Correspondent.]

CAPE TOWN, May 18.—The steamship William Miller leaves in a few hours for New York, and I grasp the opportunity to send you particulars of the greatest postal robbery ever known at this shank-end of the world. Whilst I am writing this there are a number of diamond dealers conversing frantically outside of my window in the most evident state of funk, for they have no information as to who are the unlucky birds who have diamonds in the post due here on Thursday. In fact, no one knows very much about it. The thief or thieves were too careful for that. They have just walked off with about £100,000 in diamonds and paper currency, and left the virtuous to imagine how it was done.

In my last, per Bula, I gave you a brief sketch of De Beers, New Rush, which a year ago was described as the richest spot on all the earth. The amount of diamonds which have been taken out of that Kopje would furnish a dozen or two of crowns to all the crowned heads of the world. It was the most profitable rush ever made, except this last one. This £100,000 rush was about the easiest way of making money that can well be imagined. The post-office at De Beers is a stately building, as large as a sentry-box, constructed of such costly material as old pine wood, and of the magnificent design of a ship's cook-house. It looms up majestically in comparison with the famous Pig-and-Whistle opposite it, where a captain in Her Majesty's Lancers is bar-man, and a late captain in Her Majesty's foot line is waiter. It will, therefore, be seen that its situation is elegant and its neighborhood aristocratic. On Thursday, the 9th of May, Ascension Day, the post for Cape Town was an exceedingly valuable one. It is difficult to tell how valuable. It is certain that it contained six pounds' weight of diamonds, and the value of this with money orders, bank-notes, and other currency is roughly estimated from £80,000 to £100,000. The mails were made up and heaped by a window only fastened by a bolt without the security of shutters or rods. The postmaster was absent from his office for ten minutes. As he says it was all done in ten the surmise therefore is that he was not in the building. Perhaps he had gone on a visit to his aristocratic friends over the way. At any rate during the ten minutes a pane of glass was taken out of the window, the bolt drawn back, the window opened, and the bag walked off with. That terrible fire in Chicago did not dash faster over that city rousing all the energy and feelings of distress of the inhabitants than did the news of the robbery at the Bush. Nearly all were directly or indirectly interested, and an amature dtective force hundreds strong was at once organized and commenced searching for the thief. The detectives searched and searched, the rest was detained for some hours, but all in vain. Not the slightest clue had the robber left behind him, and it is questionable whether after the long start he had if he will be ever found out. If he can only manage to get clear of the letters, having the diamonds in his pockets, he will be all right.

There is, of course, great consternation in the country. We have been long suspecting that our mails, as unprotected as they are, whilst passing over some wild tract of the country would have been robbed for the sake of the diamonds which are known to be sent in large numbers by post. The post-cart is a dismal box-like arrangement on two wheels, and is generally drawn by two animals who evidently over do Banting. The driver, Hottentot, who at night is just so drunk that it is a marvel that he keeps his seat, and during the day is somambulistic from the night's debauch. It is passing strange that some inventive genius has not taken the rise out of the driver and the diamonds out of the mails before this. But the £100,000 haul will no doubt develop some of the scientific capabilities of light-fingered gents, and some of the blessings of civilization will dawn on this benighted land. The Government is being pretty considerably blasphemed on account of its handsome postal structure at De Beers, and if the thief is not captured, I conjecture that the postmaster stands a very favorable chance of being lynched.

Prospects of the Wheat Crop.

The June report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, will have exhaustive wheat statistics, grounded reports from 903 counties, of which 199 indicate an average condition, 270 a condition higher than the average, and 434 a lower condition, ranging from 100, the standard of a medium prospect, down to 10, and in a few cases down to entire failure. These 903 reports cover a very large part of the wheat area of the country. The summary of two per cent. from the return of area shows a reduction of two per cent. from the return of 1871. The average devoted to spring wheat in States which raise that variety mainly is represented as follows: Maine, 108, New Hampshire, 108; Vermont, 102; Massachusetts, 95; Wisconsin, 98; Minnesota, 101; Iowa, 106; Nebraska, 113; Oregon, 107.

California reported: spring, 120; winter, 130. Illinois—winter, 101; spring, 75. Kansas—spring, 140; winter, 62. The States growing winter wheat exclusively are: Connecticut, 95; New York, 98; New Jersey, 98; Pennsylvania, 90; Delaware, 96; Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 98; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 95; Texas, 115; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103, West Virginia, 100; Kentucky, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 101; Missouri, 92.

The department estimate for the crop of 1871 was 230,000,000 bushels, at 11½ bushels per acre. Considering 11 bushels to be an average yield, the area and condition of the area and condition of the present crop during the first week in June, indicated a product of 220,000,000 bushels in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about 16 per cent. above the average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was 287,000,000 bushels.

Delano and Little Emma.

(Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Delano has returned to the city. This man is an acute business man, with an eye to the main chance, and is annually beaten in politics by John Sherman. Neither his antecedents nor his intentions qualify him for the vast functions he exercises over all the affairs of Public Lands, Indians, Pensions, Patents and Railways. In the first year of Pierce's Presidency, he was a party to the sale of a light-house contract with the son of Tom Corwin and one McGinnis, which a Committee of Congress pronounced corrupt and scandalous, and Mr. Delano temporarily withdrew beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and was so reported officially. He is the wealthiest man in the Cabinet, and still in pursuit of fortune. In connection with Simon Cameron, he has purchased from the State of Georgia the Georgia Central Railway, paying therefor, it is related, less than $500,000. This purchase having been made when the convict Bullock was Governor, the State is now suing to recover the road, on the ground that its sale was fraudulent and void. Robert Toombs was retained by the State, and the mysterious negligence he has observed, combined with his denunciation of Mr. Greeley, leads to the charge that he has joined the ring. Cameron, Delano and Horace Porter went together to Georgia when this sale was made, attending some fair or other; and, on that trip, Forney and Cameron smoked the pipe of peace.

Mr. Delano is now shrewdly suspected of being a party to the Emma Mine operation, which has a disgraceful context, and is already besmeared with secrecy and lawlessness. The Emma Mine was taken in charge, some time ago by Tranor W. Park, William M. Stewart, (United States Senator,) and Tom Sunderland, of California. Stewart obtained, between sunset and sunrise, a patent for this disputed mine from Delano, with which patent he and the rest went to London, took Bob Schenck, our Minister there, into the partnership, stocked the mine, and disposed of it to foreign capitalists for about $5,000,000. Schenck disgraced his mission by lending his name to the advertisements of the mine, and, after the sale of the stock was fully accomplished at the figure of 30 per cent. above par, the high contracting Americans unloaded. Park is reported to have come back with between two and three millions of specie, and to have telegraphed to Hussey, of Salt Lake City, to unload as soon as possible, in order to anticipate a new movement.

What is to be the new movement? Let us guess.

When Stewart, Park & Co., obtained, out of business hours—either through the Delanos, father or son, or McDonald, their Missouri striker, or some other effigy of primative animal which crawled on its belly,—a patent for the Emma Mine, and paid go-between for this patent, they were aware that a prior, and probably legitimate, patent for the Emma Mine existed in the hands of one Haskins. Mr. Haskins had bought out all the mining rights in the Emma Mine from its early workers, at a cost of nearly $100,000. Over his rights W. M. Stewart & Co., "rushed" the Delano midnight patent. Stamped with the broad seal of the United States, it passed current in England, where they are not aware that a mining patent is not necessarily a title. The patent puts into possession; the title is a matter for contest at law. Now, my guess is this: that the Parke-Stewart-Sunderland crowd mean to buy up Haskins' title, let the Delano family into the job, and either force the English buyers of the patent to purchase the Haskins rights at a high figure, or to "bear" down the Emma Mine stock and repurchase it. The Emma Mine is now paying at the rate of eighteen per cent. a year upon a capital of six millions, and a new obstacle thrown in the way of possession is money all round to the chaps who have unloaded. Haskins is poor, and can probably be bought out for $200,000. Good judges say that his title will stand the test of law, and that the Stewart & Parke Company sold the other title with a suspicion of its legality, and used the ignorance of William M. Evarts to strengthen it with an opinion.

I want to know these few things: When John Delano is appointed to remove Red Cloud's band, what is he doing at Salt Lake City? Will he, Stewart, Sunderland and Parke meet at or near Omaha in the latter part of this week? What is he going to Salt Lake a second time for? What do they all want to interview Haskins for?

And, lastly, does Columbus Delano suppose that men paid to stay at Washington and watch such as he, are not aware of what he is about?

God help this poor realm of the United States in the hands of the dregs of the Republican party, and such a rotten Cabinet as Grant's.

The Labor Question.

The unemployed printers of the city have issued a circular for a meeting of the craft to-day, declaring that very many of their craft have long been without work, and that some of them are almost in a starving condition, while many others who have work are earning from $30 to $35 a week or some of the morning papers. Those out of employment seem to think that they should share in the work of those who have good situations here. These unfortunate men, so long out of employment, must consider the reason why so many are out of work here. The high prices paid in New York for composition have taken one half of the work formerly done in the city to Old England, New England, Western New York and elsewhere. All through the country we observe that the type on many weekly newspapers are being "set up" by girls. The scale of prices for type-setting in this city is from one-third to one-half higher than country prices and the talk of higher prices or shorter time, with the fact of dull times, has prevented a great many publications contemplated a few months since. *N. Y. Express.*

The London *Times* mentions the capture there of La Grave, the notorious New York swindler, who was held to await the arrival of the New York police.

The first arrest under the new Sunday laws forbidding processions with music on the Sabbath, was made on Sunday afternoon in New York City. The President of a German Singing Society was arrested and taken before Judge Shandley, who on a plea of his court not having been served with a copy of the new law, released the prisoner.

In the contest on Thursday for the cadetship to the Naval Academy tendered to the members of the schools of his district by Congressman Roberts, of New York city, and for which there were a large number of entries, the prize was won by a ragged newsboy named John O'Keefe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. je20-dw6m

NOTICE—APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je25mw

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A Fine assortment of

BATHING SPONGES

On hand, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices. Toilet Waters of all kinds in great variety.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in 4 rooms, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no15:d&w.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France. Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $4 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 58 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphlet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES, 58 Cortlandt Street, New York.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffective or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses &c., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 2261 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurately sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar:1yd&w1

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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$300 000!

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Grand Single Number Scheme

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class G. to be Drawn July 31, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	300 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	300	5,000 prizes of	10
		540	

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$50,000

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L. D. SINE'S

156th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, August 5, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD

Two Prizes of $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Two Prizes of $500 }
Five Prizes $100.

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $500. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

je29:w5w

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Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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Linens, Books, Circulars &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address $1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

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WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

je15:8tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF Christopher Toogood, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Christopher Toogood, late of McCandless township, Allegheny county, deceased, have this day been granted to the undersigned, residing in Leet township, said county.

All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. TOOGOOD, Executor.

June 29, 1872.
jy-1-1tw-6td

POLITICAL.

Baltimore Preparing for the Forthcoming Democratic Convention on a Liberal Scale.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The resident committee, appointed to make arrangements for the approaching National Convention, met last night at the Grand Opera House, John W. Davis in the chair. Banners with the coats arms of the States will be suspended, and the seats of delegates will be designated by silk markers. Three thousand feet of evergreens will be distributed around the dress circle and galleries. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the press will be complete. and every facility extended to its members. Two hundred reporters' desks will be provided. One entrance to the Opera House will be set apart exclusively for delegates, and the other for visitors. The ratification meeting in Monument square will take place on the night of the last day of the Convention.

OHIO.

Democratic State Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Rink this morning at 10:30, and was called to order by Chas. N. Allen, Chairman of the State Central Committee. About five thousand people were present,

The Greeley Hat

being a marked feature of the gathering. On motion, Col. O. J. Dodd, of Hamilton county, was chosen temporary chairman.

Upon taking the platform, Col. Dodd made a short speech, in which he said that they had met to-day to inaugurate a new era in the political history of the State and country. He believed that the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention with the clear exposition as given in the letter of acceptance of Horace Greeley, gives a common ground upon which the liberal men of all parties can stand.

After Col. Dodd's speech temporary secretaries were chosen, and the different committees were then announced.

The State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee; First district, Wm. J. O'Neil, of Hamilton; 2nd, R. B. Bradford, of Hamilton; 3d, W. C. Gould, of Fayette; 4th, Wm. Hoffman, of Montgomery; 5th, J. J. Moore, of Putnam; 6th, E. D. Beggs, of Wood; 7th, John A. Nipgen, of Ross; 8th, George Lincoln, of Madison; 9th, H. F. Van Fleet, of Marion; 10th, Wm. Mungen, of Hancock; 11th, J. D. Poston, Hocking; 15th, John G. Thompson, Franklin; 13th, J. C. Fisher, Coshocton; 14th, James S. Crall, Richland; 15th, S. M. McMillan, Washington; 16th, Charles N. Allen, Jefferson; 17th, A. McGregor, Clarke; 18th, E. B. Eshleman, Wayne; 19th, F. P. Hatfield, Portage, 20th, Frank H. Kelley, Cuyahoga.

A Recess.

After the announcement of the committees the Convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The convention reassembled at two o'clock, and at half past two was called to order by the temporary chairman. The building was filled by delegates and spectators, there being between four and five thousand people present.

Permanent Organization.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Columbus, and a number of Vice Presidents; for permanent Secretary, E. C. Baldwin, of Clark county, and a number of assistant secretaries. The committee also reported as the order of business the nomination of candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of Supreme Court, Member of Board of Public Works and four delegates at large to the National Convention at Baltimore and four alternates.

The report of the committee was accepted and a committee appointed to notify Mr. Jewett of his election. When the permanent President appeared, he was received with enthusiastic applause. On being introduced,

Mr. Jewett Said.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—Words would fail me were I to attempt to express to you the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart is full to overflowing for the honor you have done me in thus calling me to preside over your deliberations. Gentlemen you are convened by the authority of the organized representatives of the party of the State to nominate candidates to be voted for for the various State offices at the October elections. It also becomes your duty to select representatives to represent you in the National Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the ninth of July next. This country, this government and all its interests have, for about twelve years past, been in the hands and subject to the control and direction of the Republican party. Not only the Federal Government, but with a few exceptions the State Governments have been in the hands of that party. We have witnessed, during the period of that administration, and the exercise of power by that party, a constant and peristent effort on the part of these in authority to absorb the right, the power and the privileges of the State and of the people of the States. We have witnessed from day to day an effort on the part of those in power to exalt the military authorities of the government, and make the civil authorities subordinate thereto. [Applause.]

We have witnessed the party in power from year to year—the President himself—exercising, or attempting to exercise the war-making power of the Government, and that without consulting and without having the consent of the Government of the United States. We could not close our eyes to the fact that in every department of the government, from the most exalted position to the most, humble corruption stalked abroad, till to find an honest man in the public service was an exception to be commented on, rather than a rule to be congratulated with. We have found these things to exist, my countrymen, and the Democratic party from time to time, from month to month, and from year to year, have admonished the people that that grand fabric of government formed and erected by their fathers, was endangered by these constant encroachments upon it, [cheers] and we have admonished the people from time to time that it needed their intervention regardless of party—their intervention not as Democrats or as Republicans, but as men who claim the higher and more exalted name of Americans, [applause] to rally to the battle field and save the government from these dangers and these depredations.

My fellow Democrats, we have failed. I have seen many of you in convention for the last thirty years, I have frequently met with you. We have consulted together, but I can say for one, whatever the future may be, that in the Democratic party of Ohio will be found more of the noble and patriotic element on which all Governments must rest than can be found on any section of God's foot-stool. [Cheers.]

But, sirs, we have failed. Others again, who have not heretofore co-operated with us, have been led to witness the same dangers that we have witnessed, not through us but from the admonitions they have received from their own ranks they have been led to realize that the admonitions and teachings of the Democratic party have not been for naught. The consequences is that men, patriotic mens within the ranks of the Republican party, have raised their voces as we have raised ours, against those encroachments on the rights of the States. Against this assuming of authority by the administration, against these frauds and corruptions, against this subordination of all our public interests to the private gain of the few, feeling this, experiencing this, they have called a bolt in their party. Because of their calling that bolt, the vengeance of their party organization has been invoked on them, and a separation has taken place. They have organized and they come now to you, my fellow Democrats, with outstretched arms and ask you to unite with them not for party but for country, [cheers.] not for success to-day, that you, or I, or they, may enjoy the benefits of office, and that this grand union may be preserved. [Cheers.] They ask you to unite with them, that corruption may be swept from the high places in the land. [Cheers.] They ask you to unite your forces with theirs, that the hand of the oppressor may be withdrawn from the honest sons of the South. [Cheers and cries of 'good.'] They ask you to throw in your votes with them that honesty may again reign in high places of the government, and the people enjoy the benefits of an honest administration of its interests. The question with you, fellow Democrats, is this: You are assembled here to-day in behalf of the great Democratic party of Ohio, to counsel together, to advise together, and to indicate to them the policy which they, as voters, are to support in this emergency. Now, it does not become me, in the place to which you have assigned me, to indicate what that addice on your part should be, but it does become me to ask your careful consideration of this question, and it becomes us to beg of you to bear in mind that the duties devolving upon you are great; that the responsibility is not of a trifling, trivial character. In looking over this vast audience both of delegates and of people, I feel that there is an anxious waiting in the public heart to know what the result of our deliberations to-day will be, and I can say to you from my knowledge of the party, which you are here called upon to represent, from my connection with that party, that the masses of that party indulge in no visionary ideas of the success of the Government on party organization; that the masses of that party have their eyes upon the Government with all the persistency that the needle bears upon the pole, and they expect at your hands a verdict in favor of that Government regardless of mere party exigency or party emergency.

I thank you gentlemen for the honor you have shown me. [Applause.]

Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials reported that every county in the State was represented except Greene county, and that there were no contests. Report accepted.

Greeting from Illinois.

The President here read the following telegram from the Illinois Democratic State Convention:

"The Democrats of Illinois greet the Democracy of Ohio, and instruct her delegates to vote for Greeley and Brown, and strike hands with all Liberal Republicans."

The reading of the telegram was greeted with cheers.

Greeting from Ohio.

The following reply was returned:

"The Democracy of Ohio send greeting to their brethren of Illinois. They have just adopted, in one of the largest Conventions ever held in Ohio, resolutions affirming the Cincinnati platform and requesting our delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown."

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Ohio in in convention assembled that the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention for the office of President of the United States, affords common ground upon which liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to the present administration and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of Greeley and Brown as our candidates for President and Vice President.

A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was negatived, and the resolutions were adopted amid tremendous applause

The State Ticket.

The following nominations were then made:

Secretary of State—Gen. A. Wiley, of Wooster.

Judge of Supreme Court—J. L. Greene, of Franklin county.

Member of Boaad of Public Works—J. B. Riley, of Licking county

Delegates at Large to Baltimore Convention—John A. McMahon, of Montgomery; H. B. Payne, Cuyahoga; Chilton A. White, Brown, and M. A. Dougherty, Fairfield.

Alternates—Geo. A. Weimen, Summit; Chas. N. Allen, Jefferson; E. Cunningham and A. Kramer, Ottawa.

A meeting of delegates at the Kennard House was called for to-night.

A resolution returning thanks to the citizens of Cleveland for the manner in which the delegates were received and entertained was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Central Committee to issue a call for a mass meeting of the Democrats of the State at such a time and place as deemed expedient for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Baltimore Convention and selecting Senatorial electors and to invite the participation therein of all voters of the State who may be opposed to the present corrupt administration.

Adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., June 27.—The State Conservative Convention met at noon in the Theatre, and was called to order by R. T. Daniel, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Ex-Governor William Smith briefly addressed the Convention on the business before them. To the surprise of many who anticipated that the Governor would be an uncompromising Democratic and anti-Greeley, his remarks showed that while he considered it the duty of the Democratic party to preserve its organization intact he saw no other hope of defeating the present administration than by by seeking union with those who opposed the party on past issues, but were in harmony with it on the questions of the day.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed,

Permanent Organization.

The Committee on Organization reported John Goode for permanent President, with Vice Presidents from each Congressional district. The report was adopted.

On taking the chair the President was outspoken in declaring for Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform. He advocated the grand consolidation of all the elements of opposition to Radicalism and despotism, and arraigned Grant as an oppressor and despoiler. He opposed the idea of a new nomination and hoped Virginia would take the lead in the Liberal movement.

The Conservative State Convention Endorses the Cincinnati Platform and Nominees.

RICHMOND, June 28.—At the evening session of the Conservative Convention, resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction at the movement of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and pledging the convention to meet their courageous and patriotic proffer of co-operation for public delivery in the catholic and magnanimous spirit in which it is tendered; also, that the delegates appointed by this convention to Baltimore should give a vigorous, persistent and united support to the Greeley-Brown ticket, nominated at Cincinnati, as holding forth the fairest promise for allaying the passions of war, and reviving real peace within our borders, restoring integrity to the public service, and establishing the States in their true and legitimate functions in the Federal system, and rescuing the Republic from the despotism of the sword. There were but few dissenting votes to the adoption of the resolutions. The convention comprises a full representation from every country, aggregating about four hundred. The feeling was harmonious, and most friendly towards the Cincinnati movement and Greeley personally. The stage was decorated with flags of many nations.

The State Conservative Convention reassembled this afternoon and elected the following delegates at large to Baltimore: Thos. G. Bocock, John B. Baldwin, Judge Robert Ould, Ex-Governor John L. Marye. Each Congressional district delgation nominated two delegates, all of whom are regarded favorable to the Cincinnati nominees.

The following electors at large were chosen: Gen. James L. Kemper and Robert E. Wythe.

Judge Davis Declines the Labor Reform Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following is a copy of the letter sent by Hon. David Davis, to the President of the Columbus Convention declining the nomination:

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 24, 1872.

Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass:

MY DEAR SIR:—The National Convention of the Labor Reformers on the twenty-second of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, I consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a distinguished citizen of New York was nominated. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest and thus leave the friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support free to obey their convictions of duty, unfettered by any supposed obligations. Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures, by which the conditions of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with great respect, your fellow citizen,

DAVID DAVIS.

Colored Office Seekers in Conclave.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—A call was issued and read in the various colored churches last Sunday for a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at the Beale street colored Baptist church last night, but when the leaders of the movement and friends arrived, the officers of the church flatly refused to allow the building to be used for that purpose. After considerable delay the hall of the Sons of Ham was obtained. The meeting was organized by selecting L. W. Marshall, colored, as chairman. Very few whites were in attendance, except Postmaster Deloach and District Attorney Henry Barbour Lewis. The two last named gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length in advocacy of the Philadelphia nominees, and were followed by Edward Shaw and Wm. Phillips, (colored), the main points of whose discourse was that the blacks should have equal distribution of offices. Resolutions endorsing Grant and Wilson were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting then adjourned.

A Radical Editor Thoroughly Disgusted with Grantism.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Col. George W. Carne publishes his valedictory as editor of the *National Republican*, and retires because he cannot support the State ticket recently nominated at Baton Rouge. In giving the reasons for withdrawing, he says that the wishes of the Republican people were thwarted by certain Federal officers in the convention, and that too largely by the use of the farce which could be borrowed from the Federal patronage in the State of Louisiana, the grand doctrine, which I understand to be the very foundation not only of the Republican party, but also of all Republican governments, that rulers should be selected by the people was wantonly trampled upon, and a ticket was presented which in a word represents simply the preference and choice chiefly of the Federal offices within this State.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Improvement Commissioners at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—The Ohio River Improvement Commissioners held another session this morning, and after adopting a serious of resolutions looking to the preparation of material for the consideration of the commissioners at the next meeting, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on September eighteenth.

Resolutions were adopted urging upon the officers the importance of using all the appropriation made for the improvement of the Ohio river at last session of Congress for the removal of obstructions and improvement of navigation.

FOREIGN.

ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

Friday's Session—Beauties of Diplomacy—Inaccuracies of International Law.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A special Geneva dispatch says that the session of the arbitrators of the Alabama claims yesterday was mainly occupied in giving technical form and completeness to the results already obtained. The first matter considered was the protocol of yesterday's proceedings, the argument upon which, in such case, is very important, as it is an official formal expression of the position of either side, and the exact points of difference as well as of agreement; consequently, it is a document in which the misplacing of a particle may destroy the labor of days. The true expression to be used in reference to the indirect claims, and what has been done in Geneva, is that these claims have been disposed of upon preliminary consideration by the Tribunal, which was suitable to the dignity of the Court and satisfactory to both parties. It is inaccurate to say that the President of the United States consented to a withdrawal of the indirect claims, or that the indirect claims have been adjudicated upon.

"Right Conquers Might."

Count Sclopis, in his opening speech, thanked the court for the honor he had received in bing called upon to preside, and said this tribunal signifies that a new direction has been given to the ideas governing the policy of the nations most advanced in civilization, in which an elevated sphere of politics will prevail over the tendencies of the ancient routine or wars, and places the interests of humanity above those of policy. Such work is hailed by every generous heart as a fulfillment of the wishes expressed in the Congress of Paris in '56 to refer points of difference to friendly powers. Thanks to the initiative of the statesmen of England and the United States, this idea bears fruit. History will tell how, amid recrimination on both sides, a way may always be left open for the settlement of disputes peacefully. This must have required firmness of conviction and devotion to the interests of humanity. The Prime Minister of England has spoken of the Treaty as an example to other nations. Let us, gentlemen, congratulate ourselves on assisting in this work, and hope that the joyful anticipations may be fulnilled, and that the old maxim of "might conquers right" will disappear. Do not despair because we are called to consider a question after prolonged negotiations, but rather judge by the documents produced, argument delivered, longer investigation and a safer solution. Judge with profound equity and absolute impartiality. We may anticipate every assistance from the agents of both sides in counsel, who are eminent juriconsults, and known all over the world. As we are engaged in a work of peace affecting the interests of humanity everywhere, you, like myself, will desire to be the means of preventing future wars. In the words of the great George Washington, "If there be one truth firmly established, it is that there is a relationship between the pure maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of prosperity and public happiness."

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Washington dispatch says; The following are the instructions recieved by Bancroft Davis at Geneva at the response of the United States to the declaration made by the Board of Arbitrators on the subject of the indirect damages, and which he officially communicated to the Tribunal.

The agent of the United States is authorized to say that the consequential above mentioned claims will not be further insisted on before the Tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any reward that may be made to this Government.

At the session of the Tribunal yesterday Lord Tenterden, agent of the British Government, stated that he was authorized to say that Her Majesty's Government found nothing in the declaration of the arbitrators to which they could not assent consistently with their view of the interpretation of the effect of the Treaty of Washington, and, assuming that the arbitrators would, on the statement made by the agent of the United States, declare that the indirect claims are from henceforth to be excluded from their consideration, he was instructed on that being done to withdraw the application for adjournment by him on the 15th inst., and to present the British argument.

The Tribunal thereupon formally made the declaration desired by Lord Tenterden, and the application for adjournment was at once withdrawn whereupon the British argument was presented.

It is understood at the State Department that while Chas. Francis Adams, in discussion with his colleagues fairly presented the views of the American Government, he finally acquired in the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator, and, in so doing, carried with him the other arbitrators.

SPAIN.

The King Dissolves the Cortes.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree is promulgated in the *Gaceta* to-day dissolving Cortes, ordering an election for members on the 24th of August, and convoking the new Cortes on the 17th of September.

The Colonial Government.

MADRID, June 29.—The resignation of Captain General Valmaseda has been accepted by the government, but his successor has not yet been appointed. General Ceballos will temporarily act as Captain General, but it is understood that the post is to be kept open for the present Minister of War, General Cordoba, a Radical, whose appointment has not yet been made out, for the reason that the question, who is to succeed him in the War Department is a Ministerial one, and even now under the serious consideration of the Cabinet.

The Captain General of Porto Rico has also been recalled and Gen. Latorre, an advanced Liberal, named in his place.

The Government announces its intention to introduce important measures for the relief of the Spanish Bank in Havana It also decrees that the notes of that bank shall in future be accepted as legal tender for the payment of government dues.

FRANCE.

National Crisis.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Paris special states that a Cabinet crisis is expected shortly. The members of the Right in the Assembly, having resolved to actively oppose the Government. Marshal McMahon is proposed as a successor to Thiers in case of the unsettled state of affairs. The condition of the Government causes apprehensions in the money market.

Col. Tom Scott has succeeded in getting control of another line to Philadelphia via Perth, Amboy and Camden,

BUCKALEW.

SERENADED BY THE KEYSTONE CLUB.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was serenaded by the Keystone Club at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening. From his speech we make the following extracts:

But I have to invite you to the performance of an additional duty, and that is to assist your fellow-citizens in other parts of the Commonwealth in the renovation and reform of State governments. I am satisfied that reform is needed at Harrisburg; that it is needed in the Executive departments of the government; that it is needed, strange to say, even in the Legislative department of the government; in the two branches which are filled by the representatives of the people, chosen freely by them. You know that matters, to some extent, have gone amiss. You know that there is room for improvement in the government of the State, and there is but one way in which this reform, so necessary, may be introduced, and that is by the action of the people in their primary, their sovereign capacity, when they come to choose men to fill places in the government of the State in its several departments. We may hope, through the instrumentality of a Constitutional Convention, which the people of Pennsylvania ordered last year by a majority of more than a quarter of a million of votes, to accomplish many things, which we desire to see succeed in the government of the State. We may expect to obtain from that body valuable securities for our freedom, and free institutions, just, honest and firm governments; in short, fair play in public affairs. [Cheers.] We may expect, through the agency of that body, to check special legislation, to secure greater equality, uniformity, fairness and wisdom, in the laws of the State, and other reforms. But the great point in the art of government, after all, is not to make arrangements, theoretical or even fundamental arrangements, for the regulation of the government; the main thing in the practical art of government is to find good and fit men to manage the machine after it is formed. [Cheers.] Without them, matters will go amiss. No matter how complete and perfect may be the general constitutional arrangements made for the government of civil society, affairs will go amiss; corruption will come in; abuses will arise, and evil will come like a flood upon the people, unless true, just and wise men conduct the government, and are chosen for its conduct and arrangement. It is not for me to say whether the Convention at Reading observed this truth in selecting the candidate for the principal Executive office in your State government. All I can say is, if by your favor and the favor of your fellow-citizens I shall be placed in that office to discharge its duties, I shall act with fidelity and in conformity with those convictions that have ever inspired my public conduct. I am satisfied that my colleague upon the State ticket for the office of Auditor General will execute the promise he gave the Convention, that "he would settle the accounts of the State according to the good old-fashioned rules of arithmetic."

I shall not detain you much longer. I have a few words to add. How matters are changed now from what they were, a few years since, when you were parties to a great sanguinary war, when the utmost of your efforts were necessarily put forth in various forms in that great, that much-to-be-regretted struggle! I can recollect upon one occasion sitting in a Conference Committee after the hour of midnight, engaged in considering an appropriation for war purposes, amounting to $530,000,000, and that enormous sum was voted, necessarily voted, by myself and others as representatives of the adhering States. We voted that prodigious mass of money, creating a corresponding amount of public debt, because the necessity demanded it. It was a plain duty to stop at nothing within the limit of honor to save our national cause from defeat, and to maintain that union of States, upon which our great future happiness depends. It has come back to us, and we ought to enjoy its fruits. I think you will agree with me in holding that the relations of all our States with each other, and of all their people with each other, should be completely cordial and friendly as they were in former years [applause]; that the rule of the bayonets in any corner of our country should come completely to an end; that laws for meddling with the free elections of the people ought to be withheld from the statute book, or if already there, should be repealed; that a spirit of justice and equal favor to all sections of the country should characterize the entire action of the general government—the common agent of the States; that the old-fashioned but necessary doctrine, expressly declared by the Constitntion of the United States, that all powers not conferred upon the federal government are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, should be again asserted and maintained [applause]; that only that necessary measure of power which is required for conducting our affairs with foreign countries, and affairs of inter-State relations, and the transaction of the legitimate business of the government of the United States—those powers only should be conceded and maintained, and all others should be asserted for the people themselves and for the local governments, which they established originally in their sovereign capacity, and which are the necessary securities of a large portion of their interests, and which take care of most of their material and social affairs. Now, therefore, we can hold to these views with entire confidence—with no doubt of their patriotism, and be prepared to appeal everywhere to the people for the support of our candidates and our cause. We hold, also, that information, thorough and searching, is required in appointments to office, and in the administration of official duty under the government of the United States and under the government of the State, and in the governments of municipal bodies within the State. And this reformation, so general, searching and extensive, must be inaugurated by popular elections, or it will never begin, and certainly never will be carried on to successful consummation among us. Let us begin this work of civil reform, so far as appointments to office by the people are concerned, in the elections of the present year.

Now, a word with reference to the State election. I trust that this State canvass will be conducted and decided upon the considerations which legitimately pertain to it, and upon none others [cheers]; that you will not ignore the importance of State elections; by holding them up, keeping them prominent, considering them important, you will secure in the long run better men for the administration of State affairs, and secure our just and legitimate influence in the Federal government, and the reservation, in fact as well as those of all the reserved powers. Let no one be discouraged. You meet men in your social walks who say "elections are becoming very corrupt, bad votes are taken, and when good votes are taken, they are not always counted." Matters are amiss among us, both in the government of the State and in the government of the Union. Professional politicians, long-trained in the management and manipulation of nominations and elections, have obtained too much power, and have usurped the authority and power of the people, and have control in government. I have heard many men talk in this fashion, and some men despair of the security or permanence of republican government, because they know, as freemen must know, that when a people become debased and corrupt, they will sooner or later accept the rule of a master; in place of the republican principle, they must accept in some form the imperial, or the government of a superior.

But let us not be discouraged. After every great war there must be more or less of demoralization in civil society. It is impossible that this terrible work of the taking of human life can be carried on upon a large scale in any country, or between different countries, without leaving behind it most deplorable results. We feel now the consequences of the war in which we were engaged. We feel many evils which have resulted from it. We are instructed that new and improved political action is necessary for our common interests—for the welfare of us all.

Guided by these considerations, we must all feel that there are particular interests now pressing upon us and urging us forward in the good way of social and political reform. But history teaches us another lesson and it is this: That not unfrequently when nations appear to have sunk low; when their institutions have become corrupt and infirm, then has come a season of renewed vigor and life.

Doubt not, whatever scoffers may say or doubters doubt, that there is a moral government of the world. There *is* such moral government; and to an enlightened, instructed people, the fact should always be a source of hope and consolation in the darkest hour. When men in public life are suspected of being evil, and unjust, laws are enacted and free institutions are menaced with peril and destruction, let it be still remembered that there is a moral government of the world, and that a people true to itself can rescue its freedom, its liberty, and its rights from the utmost extremity of danger.

I invoke your friendly and earnest aid in the elections of the present year. Our cause is just. We appeal to men who have been classed with various political organizations heretofore, to uphold our hands, and bid us God speed in the good work in which we are engaged. If you render that assistance great good will ensue but if you permit the political mongers to betray you, evil will result. "Choose ye this day" which cause you will support—justice, purity and right, or degradation, evil and wrong. As you choose, so will results come to you in the future.

I thank you for the attention with which you have heard me, and retire with the expression of a sincere hope and expectation that by your action, in connection with your fellow-citizens, the year 1872 will be one of distinction and honor in the annals of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

WAIFS BY WIRE.

A special Mexican dispatch says that the occupation of Saltillo by Trevino is confirmed. Revultas having retired, Cevallos announces that he will move toward Monterey on the 1st of July. It is rumored that the Quiroga is moving towards Camargo, but nothing definite is known. Garsa Aayla occupied Curralo and other small villages unopposed. A detachment of cavalry from Camargo arrived at Matamoras yesterday for the purpose of operating against Portugal.

It is understood that General Divine will be re-elected to his present position of Vice President of the Erie railway at the approaching election of directors in July next.

A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* says that Miss Lucy Smith, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Miss Lula Hanson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Mark Ripley, of Janesville, were drowned in the river at Janesville last night.

A fire on Saturday afternoon at Ford River, Michigan, destroyed the lumber mill owned by the Ford River Lumber Co. Loss $25,000, insured for $5,000.

The Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad, known as the Dayton short line, opens on Monday. Two through trains from Cleveland and one local train from Springfield, will be put on at once. Others will be added as the arrangements are perfected.

One building of the Chemical Larbatory of W. J. M. Gordon in Cincinnati was burned on Saturday morning at three o'clock. Loss ten thousand dollars. Insured in the Andes Insurance Company for six thousand dollars, and for two thousand each in the Dayton, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Farmers and Manufacturers, of Hamilton, Ohio.

Two men named Duffy and Wilke had a quarrel a few days ago, ending on Friday at Montpelier, Indiana, the former shooting the latter in the shoulder, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Duffy was arrested, and there is strong talk of summary punishment.

A special from Matamoras states that the revolutionary General, Trevino, is reorganizing his forces at Monterey. Several places in Nueva Leon have pronounced against the revolutionists. Cevallos expects to move against Monterey with the Government forces in a few days. A rumor is current that a large body of revolutionists are moving on Matamoras.

A project is on foot for re-organizing the American club of New York. A large meeting of the members was held on Tuesday evening. Tweed, Brennan, Shandley, and upward of fifty others were present. Tweed called the meeting to order and explained the project of re-organization. About twelve thousand dollars were subscribed The old club-house and fixings have again been secured as a headquarters.

James McHenry, of Atlantic and Great Western Railroad fame and other gentlemen interested in the Erie question, arrived on Tuesday night by the Russia. This party controls more than sixty millions of Erie stock, and are busily engaged in forming a new board of directors. Mr. McHenry was closeted with Mr. S. L. M. Barlow yesterday afternoon and it is understood their arrangements are well nigh perfected.

A Mexican special dispatch of the 27th from Matamoras says that letters from Camargo to the 25th inst., announces the capture of Saltillo by Trevino. General Quiroga is moving on Camargo. General Cevallos is preparing to retire hither. The Revolutionist leader, Portugal, is still operating outside of Matamoras, capturing mules and levying twenty-five per cent. on all property going out of the city. Many of the merchants are closing up to avoid the new ten per cent. State tax and anticipated forced loans. Diaz is said to be in Jalisco.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Coroners Inquest in Miss Schild's Case—Death From Natural Causes.

Yesterday morning the inquest in the case of Miss Louisa Schild whose death under mysterious circumstances was referred to yesterday was resumed, and the following testimony elicted:

Dr. F. Venn, recalled—Drs. McCann, McCoy, Snively, and myself made a post mortem examination of deceased; in my opinion death was caused by absence of the liver, from which the pus flowed into the abdomen, inflaming the peritoneum, the pus was absorbed into the blood, producing blood poisoning before the rupture of the obscess.

Dr. Jos. McCann, sworn—Am a practising physician; was present at the post mortem examination; found the bowels very much inflamed and a considerable quantity of pus in the cavity of the abdomen; there was a considerable abscess on the left lobe of the liver, the abscess had been ruptured and the result was, inflamation of the bowels. There was no evidence whatever justifying the opinion that rape had been committed The cause of death was inflamation of the bowels caused by the bursting of the abscess. There were no evidence of violence.

Dr. J. W. McCoy, sworn—Was present at the post mortem; am of opinion that death was caused by peritonitis, produced by rupture of the abscess in the liver; rape would not produce such results.

Dr. W. Snively, sworn—Was present at the post mortem; the cause of death was peritonitis, produced by the rupture of the abscess of the liver; there was no doubt as to the cause of death; there was no evidence of violence; inflamation would be produced in a few hours of the bursting of the abscess; she could not po sibly have been saved, no matter what was prescribed for her. Death would ensue, I think, in forty-eight hours after the bursting of the abscess.

This closed the testimony, and after a short interval the jury returned the following verdict: That the deceased came to her death from acute peritonitis, superinduced by the breaking of an abscess on the liver as indicated in yesterday's issue. Mr. Spreyer was accordingly discharged the evidence exculpating him from all complicity in Miss Schilds death.

THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Members Falling Back on Poetry.

The people are aware that the Lincoln Club is composed mostly of young men just out of their "teens"—boys of the period—gentlemen of blue blood, high foreheads, staunch loyalty, and all the other virtues which go to make up first class citizens and second class statesmen. They may be known anywhere by their serene countenances and high foreheads, linen dusters and white hats, and their florid eulogy of that "truly excellent man" U. S. Grant. They have become so enthusiastic for "Mister President" that the poet laureate of the club has had a patriotic "gush" and has composed the following beautiful and touching lines—touching not only for their rythm and rhyme, but for their reverence to historic truth and Homeric vigor:

Of all the hunkey families,
From the East to the West,
The U. S. G. family
Is the greatest and the best.
Give us four years longer
And we'll bleed the nation freely;
What is left of the old machine
We'll deed to Horace Greeley.

P. S.—We intend to cultivate the acquaintance of this "poick." We are going to see to it that such struggling genius as this shall not struggle in vain.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses hould be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as hey are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street.

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Means What He Says.

Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that Dr. Pierce, the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is in earnest and *means* what he says, when he offers $500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout, "*Humbug!*" "HUMBUG!" "It can not be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good natured old fellow who honestly believes and perstats in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but flat as a "flap jack" and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascomb's mill pond. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong n supposing this earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world *moves* and that medical science *is progressive*—the opinion of Dr. Homespun to the contrary notmithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure Catarrh, thousands who have used t attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand.
You will find it in drug stores all over the land.

585.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Perhaps

No real medicine ever gained the rapid popularity which Castoria has done. One person relates their experience of its good effects to another. It is a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take; does not distress or gripe, but regulates the system, and is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. Any person who has ever used Castoria for stomach ache, constipation, croup, flatulency, worms, piles, or deranged liver, will never again use nauseating oil, bitter pills or narcotic syrups. The Castoria contains neither minerals, morphine nor alcohol. By its soothing, quieting effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children. It costs but 25 cents, and one bottle will save many dollars in doctors' bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO, 83 Broadway, N. Y.

THE REVOLT OF THE CONVICTS

A Full Account of the Recent Trouble at Auburn Prison.

A correspondent of the *Weekly Ithacan*, writing from Auburn under date of June 26, gives the following interesting sketch of the recent revolt in the State Prison at that place:

"The various distorted rumors about town of a mutiny at Auburn prison yesterday, and a refusal of the convicts to work to-day, grew out of the following facts, as we get them from Allen Ross and his son, Mr. Charles H. Ross:

"In the mess room, after the men, to the number of about one thousand, had been marched from the various shops to the mess room, and were seated at the dinner table, a notorious Sing Sing convict, named Thomas Deckey, from his seat about the centre of the room, began to groan and stamp his feet upon the floor, as a signal to the other men, who quickly joined in, and caused an uproar equal to a second rate pandemonium, shouting out against "bad meat."

"Deckey jumped upon the table and renewed his shouts, when he was ordered by his keeper, George Bacon, to come down. To this command he utterly refused obedience.

"The deputy clerk, Mr. Jacob Parsons, then repeated the order, but Deckey refused to surrender.

"Agent Allen Ross then appeared on the scene, and walking through the long rows of excited men to where the desperado was mounted on the table, called out to the convicts to take their seats and be quiet.

"Instant obedience followed the demand. Addressing the ringleader, Mr. Ross ordered that desperado to come down and go with him, to which the fellow replied, 'I will die first.' He then raised his voice to his fellow-convicts, saying, 'Boys, I want you to back me up, now—come on!' Not a man stirred, however, and the bravo, finding that he had no backers, appealed to the convicts as to whether he should go with the agent or not, when there was a general cry from the men 'Go.' At this Deckey surrendered.

"The men then finished their dinner, while Deckey was taken away and talked to for some time by Mr. Ross, but that gentlemen did not succeed in making any impression upon the obduracy of the tough subject—who swore that if he were to be punished for his conduct 'there would be murder in his shop, and a keeper would be killed; then he (Deckey) would be taken out, tried and strung up.'

"This threat had, of course, no effect upon Mr. Ross, save to strengthen his determination to maintain discipline. Accordingly he sent Deckey to the dungeon for punishment. During the night some of the convicts kept up a noise about the various wings, and more of their number were taken to the dungeon.

"This morning, after the men had been marched to the shops to begin the day, there was trouble brewing again. Know that Deckey was undergoing punishment, several hundred of the men refused to go to work, and were marched to the yard, up to the rear of the Keeper's Hall, where they demanded to see the agent again.

"Mr. Ross, having been up all night, engaged in preparations to preserve quiet, appeared before them and heard their application, which was that Deckey should be released from punishment.

"To this Mr. Ross made reply that Deckey was being punished for a four-fold offence. He had first been noisy in the mess room, then had refused to obey a keeper, next he had disobeyed a second officer, and finally refused obedience to the agent himself.

"Mr. Ross then asked them if they thought he deserved to be released from punishment for four offences for which any other convict among them would be similarly used.

"This argument silenced them.

"Only one man remained obdurate this time, and he, also, like Deckey, was a Sing Singer. They gave up to the superior manhood of their agent, and returned to their shops.

"At noon to day a reporter visited the prison, and through the courtesy of Messrs. Ross was allowed to visit the mess room to inspect the establishment while the men were at dinner.

"Everything was orderly, and the quiet was unbroken except by the clatter of tin and tableware; the 'rations' were of the best quality of prison fare, comprising soup with onions and potatoes, fresh boiled beef, boiled potatoes and bread.

"By permission, we asked a convict 'how the rations were.' He replied:

"'They are very good to-day,'

"Q—Are they generally good?

"A—Sometimes they are bad. Sour bread and bad meat.

"Q—How was the meat, yesterday?

"A—It was not fit to eat.

"Q—Were you ever in 'the service?'

"A—Yes.

"Q—How do prison rations compare with what we used to get in the army?

"A—They don't compare at all.

"Deckey's ration of corned beef, taken untasted from his plate at yesterday's dinner, was exhibited at the clerk's office. It was better beef than we have frequently been very glad to eat while in the service of our Uncle—'Sam.' So much for the beef, off which the agent's family dined on the same day, the convicts pretended to rise against.

"To sum up the matter: Mr. Ross visited Deckey at his cell this morning, when that individual handed him a knife, saying he was 'used up.' His pals from Sing Sing had gone back on him, after having fixed up the mutiny and made him leader.

"Deckey confessed that they all thought Mr. Ross was out of town, and took advantage of his absence to get up the revolt; that if Mr. Ross had not been present there would have been murder done.

"There is no doubt of this, and it serves to show the disciplinary power of the agent, whose voice alone was able to quell the mutiny. He visited the shops yesterday and to-day, and finally succeeded by mere reason and kindness in bringing the men to a sense of duty.

"It is understood that the pretext of raising a cry of 'bad meat' was only a cover to a design of the Sing Sing men to create trouble and get up a reputation as 'leaders' among the others.

"They are a desperate set, and give nearly all the trouble that is ever experienced in the prison.

"Old prison officers remarked this morning that they would have taken more desperate measures than Mr. Ross has done, showing that his kindly system is not commonly popular.

"Everything is now quiet at the prison."

Keep the Hair Unblemished.

"I am like an old hemlock—withered at the top," said a venerable Indian chief, pointing to his thin and bleaching locks. Thousands of men and women in civilized society, much younger than the old Sagamore, are like him, "withered at the top," simply because they have neglected to use the means of preserving and beautifying the hair which science had placed at their disposal. If Lyon's Kathairon be faithfully applied once or twice a day to the fibres and the scalp, it is just as impossible that the hair should decay, wither, fall out or become harsh and fuzzy, as that a meadow, duly refreshed with nightly dews and sunlit rains, should become arid and barren of green blades. This matchless preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but actually multiplies the filaments and imparts to them a lustre. Sex billity and wavy beauty unattainable by any other mode of treatment. It does not, like the metallic and sulphurous hair dyes, dry up the natural moisture of the scalp but supplies nutriment to the roots of the hair and vigor to the fibres

Let the Committee Act.

[From the Scranton Republican Radical.]

As near as we are able to ascertain there are not less than twenty or twenty-five Republican journals and about that many thousands of Republican voters in the State of Pennsylvania who are waiting for the State Central Committee to take some action in regard to the State ticket. These newspapers and voters have waited patiently for weeks to see what the Committee will do in the matter of the earnest protest that has been made from every section of the Commonwealth. This suspense must be broken and the sooner it is done the better. If none of the candidates on the ticket are to withdraw *let it be so announced*, in order that all may know just where they are to stand in the campaign. Time and again it has been stated that General Allen would withdraw, and also that General White was willing to have his name taken off, but we see no movement that goes to corroberate the statements. What does it mean? Surely the prospects of the ticket are not enhanced by such vascillating and childish conduct. If either of both of the candidates named are to be withdrawn, why not do it, and be done? and if, on the contrary, they intend to "stick," let the announcement go forth. We take it for granted that every Republican paper in the State will support or oppose the ticket, either in part or as a whole. It is highly desirable that they know whom the ticket is to be finally composed of. The State Central Committee has had abundant time to have the ticket completed and changes made, if any are to be made. The committee is in the main composed of intelligent and sensible men, who assuredly must realize that the uncertainty which now exists in relation to the ticket is ruinous in the extreme, and may sacrifice such portions of the ticket as it is specially desirable to save. Let the State Central Committee have a meeting at an early day and finish the work; place in nomination a candidate for the vacancy now existing for Congressman at large, and ascertain and announce definitely whether or not the rest of the candidates propose to hang on.

The fate of the Republican State ticket, at least a portion of it, is undoubtedly in the hands of the Stato Central Committee. They can save it by courageous and decisive action. Their present inactivity looks as if they proposed to let it go by default. As we have said, a score or more of journals which earnestly and heartily support Grant and Wilson, but which are inimical to the State ticket in its present shape are biding the action of the committee before assuming an "offensive and defensive" attitude. These papers do not stand alone, but are backed by thousands of Republican voters, and fully sustained in their action. How much longer this state of affairs shall continue remains for the committee to determine.

The Jews of Roumania.

The *Jewish Messenger* comments as follows upon a prominent feature of the recent meeting in London in behalf of the Jews of Roumonia: "The Roumanian meeting in the Mansion House, London, on the 30th ultimo., was suggestive in one particular at least; in the friendly intermixture of sects. Here were Low Church and High Church vieing with Nonconformity in declaring the outbreaks in Roumania a stain on Christianity. On the same platform stood Lord Bishop and Chief Rabbi, while Jewish and Christian members of Parliament mingled in the body of the house. England, which a few centuries ago expelled the Jew and subjected him to the grossest indignities, has already caught the 'print of the golden age;' and, through a council of men representing every shade of English Christianity, acknowledges the right of the Jew to the title of man and manly treatment. It was not charity which dictated the utterances at the meeting; it was religion, unshackled by the limitations, prejudices and inconsistencies of sects, and appearing in the garb of universal brotherhood, crowned with the Divine grace and radiant with the Divine blessing."

BONNER'S ILL LUCK.

Death of Startle's Dam and Her Filly.

From the Turf, Field and Farm.

It is with regret that we chronicle the unexpected death of the celebrated brood mare, Lizzie Walker, the dam of the wonderful young horse Startle. Some months ago, it will be remembered, that Mr. Robert Bonner paid Mr. Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, $5,000 for the fœtus then in the mare, the purchaser binding himself to take the colt if it should come alive or dead. This was what you might call a practical encouragement of breeding. The majority of men hesitate to pay $5,000 for a matured and developed horse; and yet here was a man who drew his check for the stated amount for something yet unborn. It required some faith to do this, as well as strong faith in the chances of the future. Lizzie Walker was a chestnut mare, with star and snip and white hind legs, fifteen hands high and eighteen years old. She was got by American Star, and her dam was by Old Hickory, he by Whip, and he by Seymour's Wild Air. In 1870 Lizzie Walker missed getting with foal, and in 1871 she dropped twins to Idol. Mr. Backman had presented the produce to Mr. David Bonner, but unfortunately the pair died. She was then bred back to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and was got with foal and it was this last fœtus that Mr. Bonner purchased. Startle is five years old, and he has shown such astonishing speech this spring and summer that we were in hopes that the old mare would bring a full brother or a full sister to him that would also develop into a wonder. But, alas! all hope is at an end. The mare and her foal are both dead. Lizzie Walker, it is claimed, should have dropped her foal June 10. Going over the time allotted for pregnancy, she was closely watched. About twelve o'clock Sunday night, June 23, she commenced labor, but not until half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon was she delivered. The foal, a stout-looking filly, with two white hind-feet and star, was alive, but it died in labor. The mare suffered great agony, and we are told that her low whinny and sad, longing eyes were almost heartrending when the dead filly was borne from her sight. The old mare lingered a few hours, and then she too passed away. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Backman. He set high value on the mare; no sum would have induced him to part with her. It will be remembered that after Startle began to trot so fast in the spring he offered Mr. Bonner $10,000 for the foal, provided it came alive and was a male. The loss is also a severe one to Mr. Bonner, not so much in money, though that would be heavy to some men, as in the failure to realize a fond hope; and in a general way the loss is one that is keenly felt in the whole breeding world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅞
United States 6s, 1881, old	115⅝@115½
United States 6s (Coupons)	116⅞@117
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅝@114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, old	114⅝@114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¼@115½
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	113⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅛@115¼
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), old	114⅝@115
United States 10-40s	111⅝@111⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	112¼@112½
Currency 6's	114⅞@115
New 5 Per Cents	113½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1872.

REMARKS.—The extreme hot weather has been quite a draw back on trade. Still all things considered, there was a fair amount of transactions. Being holiday week and a general settling up time, dealers were careless about making any new engagements. The books for the last six months are closed, so that an active business is not looked for until about the middle of the month. In regard to produce wo have no material change to notice; the demand was fair and sales were regular. Flour—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. The fact is, buyers have no idea that the present prices will be maintained; hence, they purchase merely from day to day in order to meet their local trade demand, prices are the same as last quoted. The grain market is just in that condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain, as no two dealers have the same opinion as relates the future of the market. The mills being well supplied with wheat, leaves the market pretty much devoid of purchasers.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	256
Wheat, sacks	1,641
Corn, sacks	316
Rye, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	1,336
Cheese, bxs	260
Butter, packages	64
Bacon, tierces	52

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store sales were made at the usual advance:

BACON AND AND PRODUCE.—The market continues to rule firm with a good trade demand. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams, 16c; sugar cured shoulders, 9c; plain do., 6½c; rib sides, 8c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear sides, 9c. Breakfast bacon, 11½a12c. Dried beef, 18c. Mess pork, $14 50. Lard—tierces, 9¾c; half barrels, 10¾c; buckets, 11¼c.

HAY—The market remains steady with a fair local enquiry and without any change in prices. The Eastern rates for baled are $25, $28a30 per ton as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is quoted in a regular way at 73a75c for No. 1; 61a62c per gallon for No. 2.

POTATOES—The market was dull, in fact there is no fixed price for old and you can obtain at almost your own offer. New is coming in more freeley and prices are steadily declining.

POULTRY—In fair demand. We note regular sales by the coop at 75a85c per pair.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing new or important. The current rates are soda ash, common at 4¼c; refined at 6c; nitrate soda at 59c; arsenic at 3½c; pots at 10c; pearls at 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices are the same as last quoted, ranging from 65a70c per gallon.

BUTTER—The demand is improving; prices have evidently touched the lowest point; we note sales fair to prime roll at 10a12a15c per lb.

BEANS—The demand was fully up with the supply; holders firm; we note regular sales at $2 75a3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady but not active at 36c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a dull market. The supply was ample; prices ranging from 5c to 8c.

CHEESE—We can report fair receipts and a full supply in first hands; prices are weak and a shade lower. The current rates are: dairy at 11a11½c; factory at 12a12½c; Goshen at 13a13½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The market was not an active one. We quote peaches $6 50a7 00 per can; Corn $5 50a6 50; Tomatoes $4 50a5 00 per can.

CARBON OIL—The demand was moderate and sales regular. Standard brands by the round lot 19a20c; in a small way at usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In fair supply. We are noted sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull but unchanged. We quote shoulders 4a6c; clear sides 6a6½c; hams 8, 9a10c per lb. Lard, country, 7a8c.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales of Beeson's Hydraulic at $3a2 25 per bbl.; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Calcined plaster $4a4 55; Land plaster $3 25a3 50; Cleveland lime $2 00. Eastern $1 75.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $3 25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull. Prices at present very unsettled; correct figures are difficult to obtain.

EGGS—Are fair and found manypurchasers at current rates at 19a20c.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no material change; the demand was for local purposes to supply the immediate wants of the trade; holders are not anxious to carry stock; the current rates are: fair to choice spring wheat $8 a8 50, winter wheat $8 75a9 25 per barrel. Rye flour $5 25a5 50.

GRAIN—The market at present is just in that condition that current figures are very difficult to obtain; particularly as relates to wheat. Oats are reported dull and prices weak; we quote nominally at 42a43c. Corn: shelled dull and unchanged; sales on track at 58a59c; free in elevator 60a61c; nothing doing in ear corn. Rye is reported dull there being no buyers. Barles is out of season and not quoted.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1872.

The market is reported dull; crude declining; refined steady; buyers were disposed to be shy, manifesting no inclination to purchase to any extent. We expect to see trade revived after the holidays are over. The asking rates for the various deliveries are:

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The market here is at a stand still, with a declining tendency. We quote:

Spot	10c
July	10c
Parker's	$3 72½

REFINED.

Dealers report a firmer market. The rates for eastern delivery are:

Spot	22¼c
July	22¼c
August	22¼c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—The *Courier* says: The market was weak and quiet to-day.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls Spot	3 77½
1,000 " "	3 70
1,000 " "	4 00
1,000 " "	3 72½
500 " "	3 70

LOWER ROAD.

2,000 bbls. spot	3 75
1,000 " "	3 75

OIL CITY

1,000 bbls spot	3 90

NEW YORK, July 2.—Closing Saturday—Crude bulk held firmly, and the offerings are moderate at the advanced figure; the demand is small. We quote at 11½a12¾, Sales emprace 500 bbls on private terms. Refined sell slowly and holders are hardly so firm in their views. Although no important changes were made in prices, we quote at 22½a22¾. Cases quiet at 27½a27¾. For Philadelphia delivery the market was very quiet, without any sales of importance reported. Refined we quote at 22¼.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The market was quiet:

Standard White	22¾c
Crude	16½c
Cases	27½c
July	22¾c
August	22¾c
September	23c

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—The market was very quiet and nothiug doing. We quote

Spot	3 70a3 75
Oil City	3 70a3 75
Upper Road	3 70a3 75
Lower Road	3 70a2 75
Oil City, quiet	3 85a3 90

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 2.—Market quiet and dull at 3 85.

ROUSEVILLE, July 2.—Market quiet and dull; no sales. Quoted at 3 70a3 75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, July 2, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light. There have none changed hands, as all the buyers have gone east. The feeling rules bad and is inclined downward. The market during the week was a dragging and slow one, with prices from ¼ to ½c lower, and in some cases even more. Most of the offerings were of stock of the inferior grades. The buyers are evidently afraid of their markets and they operated very cautiously, and although a good deal of stock was offered them at very low prices they refused to buy; this left a quantity here which had to be shipped out on first hands. The advices from the east are anything but favorable, and the prospect at this time does not look favorable for next week. Following are the ruling figures:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 75a0 85
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 60a6 70
Medium, 1,100 lbs	6 50a6 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs	6 25a6 35
Common	5 50a5 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs to-day was light; there is nothing doing doing in the yards, and prices are merely nominal. The decline during the week has been about 50c per hundred with market closing dull. The following are the rates:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 40
Prime, Philadelphia	4 25a4 36
Yorkers	4 00a4 10

SHEEP.

The run was light to-day and for the week heavy. The market, like those on cattle and hogs, has been bad and prices about the lowest of the season. Buyers did not purchase all the offerings and a good many whe shipped out on first hands. Following are the closing rates:

Extra, 90 to 95 lbs	$4 00a5 25
Good, 85 to 95 lbs	4 75a4 85
Fair, 75 to 85 lbs	4 25a4 50
Common	3 50a4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 1, 1872.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale reached fully 800 head, the largest proportion are of an inferior description and the market was a dull one with a decline in prices on all grades. Buyers were evidently afraid and were operating very cautiously and the result was a good many were left in want of a purchaser. Advices from the East are not favorable for holders by any means. The rates may be sumed up as follows: Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers 5½a6c; shipping stock 4a5c. At the close a number remained in the pens unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was more active, prices, however, are unchanged. The offerings reached 1,400 head of both descriptions.

The market, like those on cattle and hogs, has been bad, and prices about the lowest of the season. Buyers did not purchase all the offerings, and a good many were shipped out on first hands. Sales of sheep were made at a variety of prices ranging for $2 50 per head to 5½c per pound.

Lambs ruled about te same as at the date of our last general review with sales at $1 35a2 50a4 per head as per quality and condition,

HOGS.

The market was a poor one. Prices are altogether nominal, ranging from $4 25a4 35 to $4 40 per cwt.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices declined 2 and 3c; No. 2 white Wabash $1 53; No. 1 white Michigan $1 51. Rye dull and prices declined. Corn dull and prices shade lower, high mixed 45½c; yellow 46½c; No grade 43c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 27, No. 2 do $1 21. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 26c. Corn—private telegrams more favorable than public ones. Rye—No. 2 56c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices nominal; No. 1 red winter held at $1 40, No. $1 30. Corn firmer, and held at 47a48c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Money easy at 3 aper cent.

Sterling dull at 9¾a9⅞.

Gold $113¼a113¾.

Loans from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings about $37,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $635,000.

Exports to-day $550,000; estimated exports to morrow $1,250,000.

Governments quiet and strong; '81s about ¼ higher.

State bonds dull and firm.

Stocks dull and unchanged.

The Stock Exchange will close to-morrow at 2 P. M., and re-open on Friday at noon, and again close at 2 P. M. on Saturday. A more active market is looked for next week.

DRY GOODS.

The attention of both jobbing and commission houses is given mainly to semi-annual accounting of stocks. Buyers are likely to remain out of town until next week, as the last three days of the current week are to be observed as holidays by a majority of the trade. Prices are entirely without quotable change and are mainly nominal. Prints in dark colors are more buoyant with cloths strong at 8¼c for contracts.

PRODUCE.

Cotton declined; middling upland 25¼c. Flour dull with heavy receipts; superfine western and State $5 25a5 85; common to good extra $6 10a6 50; good to choice $6 55 a7 40; white wheat western extra $7 40a9; extra St. Louis $7 50a11. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; closing at 91c; seller 90a¾c. Wheat dull and heavy; winter red western $1 60; No 2 pring Chicago in store $1 51; northwestern sping afloat $1 53. Rye: heavy western in store 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; western mixed 61¼a62¼c. Oats heavy; western 43a43½c; Ohio 43a44c. Eggs dull; western 17a21c. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair; Rio 16¼a19¼c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady at 9a9¼c. Petroleum; crude 12¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet and weak; 47a47½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Tobacco, firm and unchanged; sales, 200 hhds., manufactured.

DIED.

BLOCHINGER—On Monday, July 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., GEORGE ADAM BLOCHINGER, son of Joseph and Magdalena Blochinger, aged 1 year and 5 days.

MCCABE—On Friday evening, 28th inst., at 8:20 o'clock, Miss ANNIE MCCABE, daughter of the late James McCabe, Esq.

WARD—On Friday evening, June 28th, MARY, oldest daughter of Charles and Annie Ward, aged 10 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success, in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaint, constipation and intermittant fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicicine of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

Let those who have defective hearing pay the same attention to it that they would to any other ailment of the human system, and they will find it as fully remediable. The tidal sound of the ear, the singing of birds, the noise like a tea kettle, and the sound like grasshoppers and spindles, are but the forerunners of far more serious ailments than are at first conceived of, and, unless remedied, will end in serious impairment of hearing. Many persons find, all at once, that they are deaf, and can hardly divine the cause. If searched into, they will find that it was some seemingly trifling cause, which, if attended to in the beginning, would have saved not only a great deal of annoyance and suffering, but would at the same time have hindered an incurable deafness or a troublesome hardness of hearing. Scores of people who find themselves afflicted with swellings about the neck, catarrhal affections, &c., would, if they had the matter properly investigated, find it traceable to some obstruction of the aural passages. There is no reason of any force whatever, why diseases of the ear should not be as amenable to scientific treatment as any other, and if the proper application of science were made to them in time, they would be just as curable. We would advise our readers who may be afflicted in this way to consult DR. KEYSER, who has every appliance for the examination and cure of aural maladies. DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the County Committee, held on June 29th, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens, and all others opposed to the present corrupt National, State and County Governments, and who are in favor of honesty and a just administration of the laws, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH,

In the country districts between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., and elect two persons to represent said election district in County Convention at COURT HOUSE, on

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872,

At 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a county ticket, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be delegated the power to designate the place of holding said election in any district, in case a change be deemed necessary, of which due notice shall be given.

By order of the Committee.

JNO. H. BAILEY, Chairman.